

Accused by U.S. as Spy

Hanoi Regime Recalls Its Ambassador at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Averting a diplomatic impasse, Vietnam today announced it was recalling its UN ambassador, who had been accused by the United States of spying against the United States.

Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi had been recalled on Friday that he would be recalled to Hanoi to be expelled from this country.

A UN diplomat of his rank had never been expelled from the United States, although a few expatriate Communist delegates have left after being accused of espionage.

Vietnam's turnabout was announced in Hanoi today. Vice Minister Nguyen Co Thuan said that the ambassador's recall was a result of the government's decision to recall the official Vietnamese Agency reported.

U.S. Comment
The State Department commented on Hanoi's move. "We welcome it. We are assuming all along that it is leaving."

The spokesman said the United States hoped that the incident would not harm efforts to establish normal relations between Washington and Hanoi, the victor in 1975 over a U.S.-backed government in South Vietnam.

No comment was available today from the Vietnamese delegation here.

Diplomatic sources at the UN said that the dispute seemed to be over and that Ambassador Thi would probably leave this country within a week.

It was not known, however, whether Vietnam and its Communist and nonaligned allies would pursue the argument over whether the United States was legally justified in its expulsion order.

Mr. Thi was named in legal proceedings in Washington last week as a member of a spy network alleged to have passed U.S. government secrets to Hanoi.

A U.S. government employee and a Vietnamese student arrested last week in this country were arrested in the case.



Dinh Ba Thi

The 1947 agreement that established UN headquarters here in New York authorized the United States to expel a delegate if he abused his privileges in activities outside his official capacity.

U.S. Describes Motive Of 2 in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT)—According to U.S. officials, the government employee and the Vietnamese student arrested last week (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Rejects Imposed Mideast Peace; Sadat, Carter Continue Discussions

Israel Denies Shiloh Group Is Settling

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (NYT)—The secretary of the Israeli Cabinet today defended the government's decision to label a controversial new community at ancient Shiloh as an "archaeological dig" rather than as a new Israeli settlement on the occupied West Bank.

The secretary, Aryeh Naor, told newsmen after today's weekly Cabinet session that the controversy over Shiloh had been discussed because of "incorrect" press reports both here and abroad regarding the government's intentions for the site.

The controversy over Shiloh has involved President Carter, who last week expressed concern over it to Prime Minister Menachem Begin through diplomatic channels. The U.S. position is that Israeli settlement on occupied Arab lands is "illegal" and that the establishment of Jewish communities there constitutes an "obstacle to peace."

Settlers at Shiloh—now about 40 students and 10 families—members of the ultra-nationalistic Gush Emunim, or Faith Bloc, who believe that the lands of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which Israel captured during the 1967 war, are open for Jewish settlement because of their biblical associations with the ancient Jews.

Action Deferred
Mr. Begin was a major supporter of the Gush Emunim during his long tenure as opposition leader.

Mr. Naor said that the people at Shiloh had received only a permit to engage in excavations. Asked about the duration of the permit,



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Jimmy Carter taking a stroll at Camp David Saturday.

he said only that archaeological digs require much preparation and lengthy digging.

"The fact is that they have a license only for archaeological digging," Mr. Naor told the English-language radio here. "In Shiloh there was an ancient town, some 3,500 years ago. They have a license to find this ancient town but not to build a new one."

Haaretz, the respected independent newspaper, said on Friday that "the affair of the archaeological camp at Shiloh does not add honor to the government

of Israel." The government's stand, the newspaper said, posed a question of "the conduct of the Israeli government and its credibility in the eyes of Israel and the world."

Report by Weizman

In other actions, the Cabinet today heard a report on the latest round of military talks held in Cairo from Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. The report was given under security procedures that precluded the public dissemination of its contents.

Mr. Naor said only that the military talks with Egypt were expected to continue. No date was revealed.

The Cabinet also approved a 10-day trip for Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to Europe and the United States. Mr. Dayan is going for the United Jewish Appeal, but the trip is also calculated to try and offset some of the publicity President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is getting during his visit to the United States.

The Cabinet also approved a three-day trip to Switzerland this week for Mr. Begin, which was also described as a fundraising tour.

Camp David Session Is Extended

CAMP DAVID, Md., Feb. 5 (AP)—President Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt held extended talks here yesterday and today while U.S. officials insisted that the United States would not try to impose terms of a settlement on Israel. As talks continued today, the two leaders delayed their return to Washington.

Meanwhile, a senior administration official said the United States was not joining Egypt in supporting "self-determination" for the Palestinians, a term generally taken to mean statehood. Israel has refused to accept Palestinian self-determination in a declaration of principles with Egypt.

"What we are trying to do is to provide a mechanism to try and find a way the Palestinian Arabs are able to participate in their future," Mr. Carter's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said.

Other diplomatic sources said that if talks are resumed, Israel might acknowledge that Palestinians have "legitimate rights." Mr. Sadat halted political talks with Israel on Jan. 18.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat met alone for 45 minutes yesterday morning before aides joined them for a one-hour, 40-minute session. They also discussed the Middle East at lunch.

Although administration officials acknowledged that Mr.

● Hard-line Arab states to try to bring Iran back into alliance opposing Sadat's peace moves. Page 2.

● Sidon ouster of Palestinians is symptomatic in south Lebanon. Page 2.

Sadat was worried about the future of the negotiations with Israel, a White House statement said. "President Carter feels the discussions have gone well. Both he and President Sadat reaffirmed to one another... their deep commitment to the continued search for peace."

Major Objective
Mr. Carter's major objective is to persuade Mr. Sadat to reopen the negotiations and find ways to bring Jordan into the talks eventually.

In Washington, spokesmen at the White House and State Department denied a report that Mr. Carter had decided to sell Egypt a squadron of F-5 fighter jets. They declined comment when asked if the sale was recommended to him by the Pentagon.

Mr. Sadat has asked the United States to provide Egypt with the full-range of weapons given Israel. So far, Egypt has received some cargo planes and unarmed reconnaissance aircraft.

Mr. Brzezinski, briefing half a dozen reporters Friday night, said the Egyptians were genuinely concerned that Israel was delaying the negotiations in order to perpetuate the status quo.

Mr. Carter is informing Mr. Sadat that the United States can help get the parties together and force a solution, Mr. Brzezinski said.

What we have to do instead is to convince them [the Egyptians] that, although the process is going to be long, there is going to be progress in it," he added.

In trying to reduce areas of disagreement, Mr. Brzezinski said the administration "for some issues will have to encourage Israel to be more flexible." At the same time, he added, "non others, Egypt will have to be more flexible."

Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat began their conversations Friday night, shortly after they and their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Phnom Penh Claims Further Hanoi Attack
Vietnam Proposes Border Pullback

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Vietnam formally proposed today immediate end of all fighting on its border with Cambodia, the nation of a demilitarized zone, three miles deep on each side of the border and international supervision and guarantees in an agreement.

Foreign Ministry statements broadcast by the Hanoi radio monitored here, Vietnam also called for a meeting between the warring governments "once" in Hanoi, Phnom Penh or at a place on their border to conclude a treaty. This proposal, Hanoi declared, should bind both countries to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial

integrity within present borders.

The treaty should also commit Vietnam and Cambodia to forswear the use of force or the threat of it and interference in the other's internal affairs, the minister's statement declared. Both countries would pledge themselves to live in peace and friendship in a good-neighborly relationship.

Stream of Denunciations
Judging by the stream of denunciations from Phnom Penh, observers here see little chance of Cambodia's accepting the proposal. Since Hanoi is assumed to be aware of this, observers wondered whether the Vietnamese initiative might not be laying the groundwork for renewed military action against Cambodia, after having apparently exhausted

all peaceful means of ending the conflict between the two Communist countries.

Hanoi did not specify what kind of international guarantee and supervision of a bilateral agreement it had in mind. In the last point of the three-point declaration, it proposed merely that the two sides should agree on an "appropriate form" of such an outside role. Cambodia has made it clear that it opposes all third-party participation in settling the conflict and said that it would not accept previous Vietnamese offers of negotiations until all Vietnamese troops have left its territory.

In its daily broadcasts, the Phnom Penh radio continues to report Vietnamese incursions across its border. Foreign observers believe, however, on the basis of electronic surveillance of military communications, that the bulk of the Vietnamese forces that staged a major incursion at the end of last year have returned to their side of the border.

Invasion Reported
(Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and MIG fighters, thrust into Cambodia in the first reported invasion assault in a month, Phnom Penh radio said today. United Press International reported.)

[The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the Vietnamese forces attacked along the Bassac River from the Vietnamese Mekong Delta early yesterday. It claimed the invasion force was beaten back with heavy losses.]

The element in the Vietnamese proposal that struck observers here as a major concession was Hanoi's offer to withdraw its troops three miles from the border all along the 750-mile frontier.

Cambodia is thought unlikely to be willing to accept formally the existing borders. The present government, as well as all its non-Communist predecessors since independence in 1953, considers the frontier a legacy of French colonialism drawn to give the advantage to Vietnam in territorial Cambodia. Cambodians feel are ethnically and historically theirs.

Lack South African Students and 5-Month School Boycott

By Caryle Murphy

HANNESBURG, Feb. 5 (AP)—Although black students and to other urban areas, including Pretoria and Port Elizabeth, with an estimated 200,000 students eventually boycotting schools for the last five months.

The students were protesting the poor quality of teaching and the inadequate funding of black education by the white-minority government. They also demanded that the black educational system be merged with that of white children.

In response, the government promised to upgrade the quality of teachers and to close the gap between spending on white education and black education. It has not, however, set a timetable for closing this gap as black students and teachers have been demanding. The government also refused to merge the two systems. Prime Minister John Vorster last Monday promised some changes and improvements in black education, but he did not say what they would be.

Earlier last week, student leaders in the black townships of Pretoria told students they should go back to school, and reports Friday from Port Elizabeth said that 60 per cent of the secondary pupils in that city's black area had registered for classes.

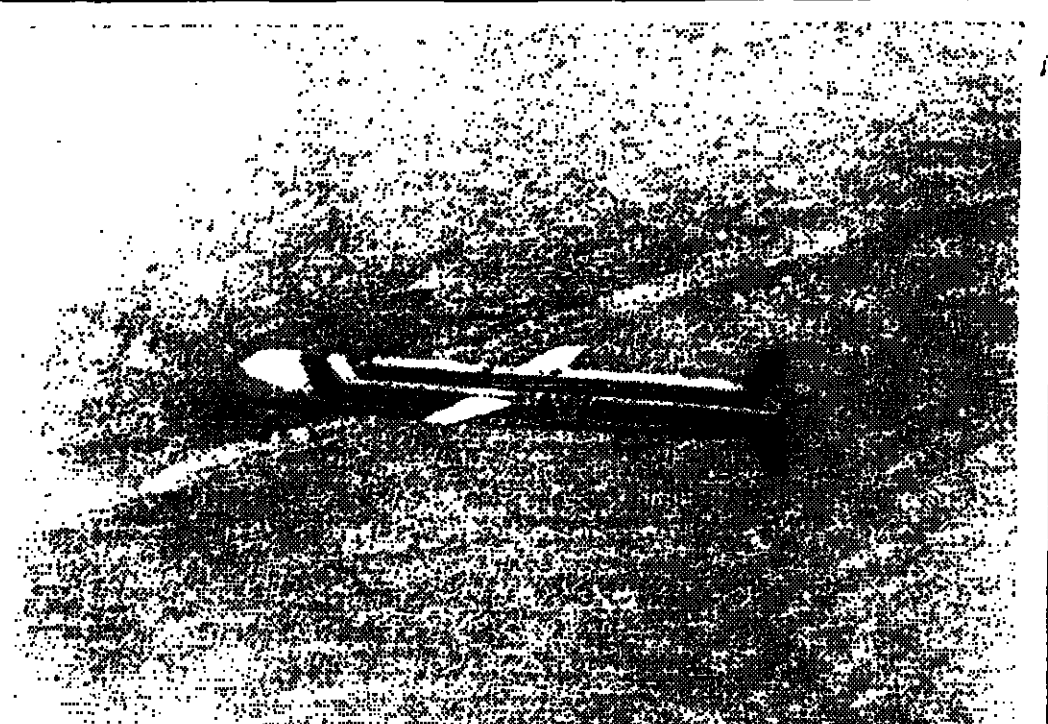
Three Factors

Three factors seem to have influenced the students to end their boycott. First, there has been pressure on student leaders by many children who genuinely want to continue their education. Thousands of students have missed almost two years of schooling because of sporadic unrest, riots and the boycott.

Secondly, sources said that student leaders are hoping the daily contact at school will help to reorganize and revitalize the student movement, which has fallen into disarray since the boycott and the Oct. 19 government crackdown on dissenters in which many student leaders were jailed.

Finally, Soweto students and their parents were greatly influenced by Zulu chief Gatsha Buthezi, who last Sunday called on students to end their boycott. "There is a time in any struggle when the best form of attack is retreat," he said.

The boycott, begun in August by the 27,000 secondary school students in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg, actively shut Soweto's 40



CRUISE MISSILE TESTED—A U.S. Navy Tomahawk cruise missile flies toward Edwards Air Force Base in California after being launched from a submerged submarine about 50 miles south of Los Angeles. It was the first successful launching of a cruise missile from a submarine under water, Navy officials said. Another missile was launched after this one, but a malfunction dumped it into ocean.

Political Tussle Starts on Steps to Boost Franc

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Feb. 5 (NYT)—With the latest public opinion poll still predicting a leftist victory in next month's French parliamentary elections, a political tussle is developing over what the government should do to boost the slumping franc and prevent outright financial panic.

Last week, fears of a leftist victory from the economic chaos that it might bring touched off a massive flight from the franc—which lost 3 per cent of its value in as many days—as well as the collapse of French share prices on the Paris Stock Exchange and a rush to buy gold.

During the weekend, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre tried to turn these signs of financial panic to political advantage in the election campaign.

In a speech in Lyons, he said they reflected "lack of confidence" in the opposition's radical policies and had nothing to do with the underlying state of the French economy, which he said is improving as a result of the government's conservative policies.

Mr. Barre warned that the government will not spend much

of the country's huge gold and foreign-currency reserves trying to prop up the franc on the currency market. "We cannot deliberately sacrifice France's foreign-exchange reserves," he said, noting that currencies are difficult to stabilize in a system of floating exchange rates.

The Prime Minister said, however, that the government will take other measures to help the franc if it remains under pressure. The assumption in Paris banking circles is that this would mean higher interest rates and tighter restrictions on capital outflow, rather than direct support for the franc on the market.

That has been the pattern of its past actions. The French central bank was believed to have spent a modest \$200 million to stabilize the franc last Thursday, but it spent considerably less on Friday and began to raise interest rates instead.

Leaders of the opposition alliance of Communists, Socialists and Radical Leftists were furious at Mr. Barre's efforts to blame the franc's slump on their economic program—which would include the nationalization of some French companies as well as higher wages and taxes—and by his warning that the government may not be able to do much about it.

Mitterrand's Reply

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand said that the government "is speculating on speculation and carries a very grave responsibility."

A Communist leader, Maurice Fierman, strongly attacked the Prime Minister, "who tries to blame us for the currency difficulties, which are really the fault of his own policies."

The exchange of accusations shows that outbreaks of financial

nervousness may be politically useful to the government by frightening voters away from the opposition. But the government may be accused of irresponsibility if it does nothing to preserve confidence in the franc.

As a result, financial observers here think the government will adopt a cautious policy designed to keep the electorate worried about the economic consequences of a leftist victory without leaving itself open to charges of neglect. The expectation is that, in countering any future speculation against the franc, the government will rely mainly on higher interest rates and tighter exchange controls rather than direct market intervention, which might not work and would probably be considered imprudent by its own supporters.

A public opinion poll published (Continued on page 11, Col. 4)

Italy Communists Await Andreotti Overture

ROME, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Italy's Communist party reacted cautiously yesterday to a ruling Christian Democratic party plan that would enlarge the Communist role in government.

"Our position is not negative or positive," a Communist party spokesman said. "The proposal lacks clarity and we are waiting for precise proposals next week."

The plan was approved unanimously by the Christian Democratic executive committee on Friday. It called for the Christian Democrats, Communists and four smaller parties to agree on a program covering four key issues, support a new government in Parliament and monitor its performance through a new six-party committee.

If accepted by the Communists, the proposal would give them, for the first time, a central role in the planning, approval and execution of legislation on foreign policy, the economy, crime and extremism, and youth unemployment.

Step Forward

It would represent a step in the Communists' advance toward their goal of what they call a historic compromise of power-sharing with the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats made their proposal in response to insistence by the Communists—backed by Socialists and Republicans—on an emergency government.

It was aimed at allowing Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti, whose 17-month minority Christian Democratic government, resigned last month, to return to

power at the head of a new one-party cabinet that includes some nonpolitical "experts."

Until the current crisis, the Communist role had been limited to indirect backing of Mr. Andreotti's government by abstaining from voting. The Communists and five parties agreed last July on broad legislative goals but left Mr. Andreotti to achieve them. There was no committee to monitor his performance.

No Alliance

The new Christian Democratic plan stressed that the party rejected both an emergency government and a formal alliance with the Communists in a parliamentary majority.

But it authorized Mr. Andreotti to try to work out a program dealing with the present emergencies whose punctual execution would be guaranteed by the parliamentary leaders of the six parties and their clear commitment to support in Parliament.

This distinction between a formal alliance with the Communists and an agreement on legislation apparently was aimed at satisfying strongly anti-Communist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Lowers Estimate of Soviet Arms Threat

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).

The Carter administration, in a shift of emphasis from the nuclear strategy of former Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, has downgraded earlier estimates of the threat the Soviet strategic buildup poses and has decided not to match Moscow's move toward a possible first-strike capability against land-based missiles.

These decisions, outlined in Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's annual report, are seen by analysts as a more measured appraisal of what nuclear weapons on the United States needs to avoid war with the Soviet Union.

In general, Mr. Brown's assessment of nuclear problems is viewed as a partial return to ideas formulated during the Kennedy-Johnson era, when Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara argued

that the threat of destruction of Soviet and U.S. cities was sufficient to deter conflict.

In particular, Pentagon officials said that Mr. Brown's arguments cast doubt on weapons programs begun by the Ford administration to give the United States the ability to attack large numbers of military targets, such as missile silos and bomber bases. Like earlier annual defense reports, Mr. Brown's is viewed as an authoritative delineation of administration military strategy. Although it was issued by the Pentagon, earlier drafts were approved by the State Department and the White House, and it is meant to provide the basis for congressional debate on the administration's defense policies.

According to the report, the Soviet Union—with more than 1,400 intercontinental ballistic missiles—is slowly achieving the

ability to use a small part of its arsenal to destroy the 1,054 U.S. land-based missiles in the 1990s.

Mr. Brown stressed, however, that, while Moscow might in theory achieve this capability before 1985, "the Soviets would face great uncertainties" in actually making a first strike. "They must recognize," the report said, "the formidable task of executing a highly complex massive attack in a single cosmic throw of the dice."

Mr. Brown said that, even if Moscow were able to destroy U.S. land-based missiles, the United States would still have its nuclear submarine and bomber fleets. The report said: "The Soviets might, and should, fear that, in response, we would retaliate with a massive attack on Soviet cities and industries."

Saying that neither the rul- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Local Balloting Is Held Despite Nicaragua Fear

MANAGUA, Feb. 5 (AP)—Nicaraguans in towns outside the capital voted for city officials today as national guard troops braced for guerrilla violence and more demonstrations against President Anastasio Somoza's regime.

"The President expects more guerrilla attacks but he believes the demonstrations will fade away," said Gen. Somoza's spokesman, Norman Wolfson, head of a New York City public relations firm. National guard troops patrolled Managua streets today. No incidents were reported.

Officials up for election included mayors, city clerks and treasurers. City officials in Managua are appointed by Gen. Somoza.

"The President expects a depressed vote. People may be afraid to come out but the President believes the fear is unjustified," Mr. Wolfson said.

Gen. Somoza is a member of the Liberal Nationalist party. The only legal opposition is the Conservative party. Some observers said that the election turnout would show how much support Gen. Somoza actually has.

The President, 53, who also heads the national guard, has been the focal point of demonstrations and a violent general strike in Managua and other cities that left 15 persons dead. The protesters demanded that he resign.

In Leon, a city of about 100,000 inhabitants about 84 miles northwest of Managua, four voting precincts in the city were deserted this morning. Officials said that anti-Somoza demonstrations had occurred in Leon for 10 days. Broken glass littered the streets.

Leon's acting mayor, Oscar Sogrange, said that a cotton cooperative was attacked last night

but that the attackers were repelled after about 40 shots were fired. There were no reports of casualties.

Sen. Ramiro Guebara of Leon, who has been a Liberal Nationalist stronghold for years, said that some people had received threats telling them not to vote.

Voters also were reported scarce in Granada, a city of about 40,000. Officials attributed the small turnout to the reported withdrawal of all Conservative party candidates. Granada was the scene of one of two major guerrilla offensives last week.

The Somoza spokesman also said that the President was predicting the nationwide strike that began two weeks ago would end tomorrow. "The President has been in contact with the businessmen promoting the strike and believes everyone will be back at work Monday," the spokesman said. Strike leaders were not available for comment today.

But an announcement last night from the business and professional organizations involved said: "We will continue united with the conviction that neither threats nor repression will detract from our determination to go forward with the historic role we have assumed."

The effectiveness of the strike has been disputed by those promoting it and the government.

Strike proponents said earlier that about 80 per cent of businesses had closed. Gasoline, food and other items were scarce at times in Managua.

The Somoza spokesman said that the general was not eligible to vote because his official residence is Managua.

Most Entry Permits Denied

Taiwan Shuts Door on Its Citizens in Saigon

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 5 (WP)—Wong Mui-lan, 37-year-old teacher living in Saigon, is a citizen of Taiwan, according to the passport given her in 1974 when Taiwan was promoting its image in Vietnam's Chinese community.

Now, reduced to basic rations and denied a regular job since the Communist takeover in 1975, she would like to move to Taiwan. The Vietnamese have her exit permit ready. But Taiwan, while still advertising itself as a champion of those fleeing Communism, has effectively shut the door on her and an estimated 10,000 who hold Taiwan passports in a move a relief official here called "the height of hypocrisy."

The Saigon Chinese, many of them former merchants now stripped of their livelihood, have appealed to friends and relatives outside Vietnam for help. Relief officials, usually reluctant to talk about sensitive political issues, are now speaking out on what they see as one of the greatest injustices to come out of the fall of Saigon and Taiwan's 30-year-old propaganda war with its Communist Chinese rivals.

"Papers Worthless"

"Back during the war, the nationalist Chinese were big in Saigon," said an official. "They had ROC (Republic of China) schools and handed out all these ROC passports. Now they're saying all those papers are worthless."

In the last two years, Taiwan has issued entry permits to 892 Chinese residents of Vietnam.

In almost every case, the permits came through appeals from relatives in Taiwan, whose population of 16 million enjoys one of the healthiest economies in Asia. Relief officials said that authorities in Taipei have dragged their feet in arranging flights for even these Saigon Chinese. The Vietnamese, eager to get rid of people they consider trouble, some foreigners, have in contrast presented few problems.

Some Chinese have been told that they have seats on the spe-

dial flights from Saigon to Taipei. They have sold their belongings to ease the journey and perhaps to pay off bribes to Vietnamese officials. Then they have suffered as the Taipei authorities have delayed the flights, relief officials said.

Spies Feared

Taiwan authorities said that they can, not protect the Saigon Chinese, applications for entry permits because they are living in a Communist country without diplomatic ties to Taiwan. But privately they expressed the fear that some Chinese from Vietnam might be spies or pose too great an economic burden on the island.

However, the official Taiwan news agency regularly laments the plight of people living in China or Vietnam and vigorously protests when governments.

By David Lawton

BANGKOK, Feb. 5 (WP)—The foreign minister of Thailand returned from Phnom Penh last week and said that this country's relations with Cambodia would quickly improve.

"The Cambodians told us they have no reason whatsoever to create incidents along the border, so we should try our best to have peace," Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharinyang said.

He reported that his four-day mission to Phnom Penh had produced agreements to normalize diplomatic relations as soon as possible and to reopen bilateral trade.

Border Raids

Technically Thailand and Cambodia have never severed relations, but they have not changed ambassadors since the Communist seizure of power in Cambodia nearly three years ago. For a year the Thai-Cambodian border has been the scene of frequent night raids in which a total of more than 100 Thai farmers and policemen have been killed.

Mr. Uppadit suggested on his return here that the border incidents might have been the work of "third parties" not under the control of either government. "There may be some elements not happy that Thailand and Cambodia are resuming relations," the foreign minister said.

In any case, Mr. Uppadit contended, "since we have ambassadors in each other's capital, it will be easy to solve any problems."

A retired Thai statesman, who

Polish Envoy to U.S.

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (AP)—Poland has appointed Romuald Spasowski, 58, as ambassador to the United States, the Polish news agency said.



Policemen watch a burning car outside the Rome stock exchange during rioting Saturday.

Italy Communists Await Andreotti Overture

(Continued from Page 1)

nist Christian Democrats who opposed granting more influence to the Communists.

The Communist newspaper L'Unita noted yesterday that the Christian Democrats had tried to change their previous tough line but added that "this gesture is still full of ambiguities."

Consultations

Mr. Andreotti said that he would consult tomorrow or on Tuesday with leaders of other parties to see if the Christian Democratic idea was acceptable. If it is, the impasse between

the two major Italian parties will be ended, and with it the threat of an early general election.

The next phase would be a debate between the parties on ways of dealing with Italy's problems. The Communists have proposed "austerity" to transfer money from consumption to industry, where it would produce jobs.

Political analysts said that the Communists would gain by a closer association with the government but, at the same time, would run the risk of unpopularity if they supported policies that limit wage increases or other benefits.

The four smaller parties have reacted favorably but cautiously to the proposal, asking Mr. Andreotti to clarify his party's intentions when he meets with party leaders.

Meanwhile, at least seven Rome policemen were injured when students hurled gasoline bombs and set cars and buses on fire during a protest against the banning of a planned march. Fourteen persons were arrested.

The march was to protest plans

to impose a banishment law, dating from Fascist times, on leftist students involved in recent disturbances. The statute has been used to send Mafia bosses from Italy's poor south to northern Italy or islands off Sicily.

Quito Frees Bucaram

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Presidential candidate Assad Bucaram was released yesterday after being detained since Jan. 15 on charges of violating election laws, his supporters said. He is favored to win the July 16 election.

Not Midgates

In addition, he cautioned against exaggerated statements about U.S. weaknesses and Soviet strengths. "The truth is that we are not midgates and they are not giants," he said.

Analysts see these arguments

as a sharp contrast to last year's report in which Secretary of De-

fense Donald Rumsfeld gave a much gloomier forecast of the superpower strategic balance.

Mr. Rumsfeld said that U.S. land-based missile vulnerability "was not an acceptable prospect" and that the Ford administration would not permit a major disparity in strategic abilities. To deal with this possibility, the administration began setting aside funds for a new mobile missile, the MX, which would allow the United States to match Moscow's first-strike power.

Major Hedge

Although Mr. Brown's report called the MX "a major hedge" against missile vulnerability in the 1980s, it also said that any attempt to counter Soviet efforts to win a nuclear war would be self-defeating.

Accordingly, the administration has slowed development of the MX. Officials said that Mr. Brown and his aides have also begun to question whether the proposed 250 mobile missiles, at a cost of \$35 billion, would have to be able to threaten the entire force of Soviet rockets in their underground silos.

Mr. Brown argued that the United States should be able to undertake small-scale nuclear strikes against industrial and military targets, a concept widely criticized when President Nixon introduced it in the early 1970s.

Costa Rica Votes

After Peaceful, 6-Month Effort

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Costa Ricans voted today in presidential and congressional elections after a six-month campaign that ended without violence.

More than 1 million voters were expected to cast ballots for one of the eight presidential candidates, with results expected after midnight tonight.

The campaign was one of the most peaceful in the country's history, with no violent incidents recorded by the electoral tribunal.

Only two of the presidential candidates were given a chance of succeeding President Daniel Oduber. The Constitution provides for a single four-year term.

The candidate of President Oduber's National Liberation party was Luis Alberto Monge.

Under Oduber, Costa Rica has been a vocal supporter of Israel. In his arrival statement, he envisioned a new Middle East in which "nations, including the Palestinians, live together in harmony and fraternity."

Peking Backs Sadat

PEKING, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—China today for the first time voiced open support for President Sadat in his peace initiative toward Israel.

The official Chinese news agency said Communist party chairman Hua Guo-feng told Castro's special envoy, Mohammed Hassan Tahaoui, that Egypt in the negotiations with Israel had maintained its call for the recovery of lost Arab territories, restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights, and a total solution.

"This stand is just and conforms with the interests of the Egyptians, Palestinians and other Arab peoples," the agency quoted Mr. Hua as saying.

Mr. Tahaoui, a deputy premier in the Egyptian presidency and political adviser to Mr. Sadat, handed over a letter from the President to Mr. Hua. The contents were not disclosed.

U.S. Downgrades Estimates Of Soviet Strategic Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

nerability of land-based missiles nor Soviet efforts to protect its population "degrade our basic retaliatory capability." Mr. Brown ruled out a U.S. effort to imitate Moscow's strategic programs.

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W. Germany Charges

2 With War Crimes

BIELEFELD, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI)—A West German court has brought formal charges against two persons suspected of complicity in the wartime murder of Jews in Nazi-occupied Russia.

According to evidence gathered in 14 years of investigations, Wilhelm Westerbüchel, 68, and Johanna Zelle, 58, are suspected of complicity in the murder of 9,000 Jews in the Vladimir-Volynsk ghetto between September and November of 1942.

As Algiers Meeting Ends

Anti-Sadat Unit Seeks Iraq's Return

ALGIERS, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The hard-line Arab states, which ended their conference here yesterday, will send a delegation to Baghdad in an effort to bring Iraq back into the alliance opposing Egypt's Middle East peace moves, a Palestinian spokesman said today.

Iraq's absence from the three-day meeting was a serious blow to the movement, composed of Syria, Libya, Algeria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Arab diplomats acknowledged in private.

The meeting, originally scheduled to last only two days, closed with a warning that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has "no mandate, no right and no prerogative" to speak in behalf of the Palestinian people or to discuss with Israel the fate of occupied Syrian territory.

There was no announcement, however, of new steps to oppose Mr. Sadat.

Independent observers said that the Algiers meeting had apparently failed to achieve much more than December's Tripoli meeting and that the Iraqi boycott was a major blow to the group's effectiveness.

A PLO spokesman said that the delegation to Baghdad will probably be led by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelkader Bouteflika and will be composed of delegates from all the group's member nations except Syria. He gave no date for the delegation's departure.

A senior Arab diplomat said that the Iraqi boycott was due to the feud between the rival Ba'athist governments of Baghdad and Damascus.

Other conference sources said that Iraq was acting under pressure from Iran, which favors Mr. Sadat's policy. The Iraqi delegation walked out during the meeting.

Number of Reasons

The incident here is symptomatic of rising anti-Palestinian feelings, due essentially to the long war of attrition between Christians and Palestinians in south Lebanon, the continued conflicts among splinter guerrilla groups, their sometimes abusive behavior toward the Lebanese and the diminishing prospects of a Middle East peace.

"The Lebanese are fed up with the chaotic situation in the south and blame us because there's no other authority in the area," an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization said, "but we're reluctant to intervene in non-Palestinian affairs."

The Lebanese have not yet sought their army and security forces after the civil war which ended in November, 1976, and a Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping force has been responsible for order in most of the country. But Israel has refused to tolerate Syrian forces south of the Litani River, thereby leaving Lebanese and Palestinian guerrilla groups to maintain order in the south.

The Shiite Moslems, who are the majority in the south, have protested the lawlessness and

Major Hedge

Although Mr. Brown's report called the MX "a major hedge" against missile vulnerability in the 1980s, it also said that any attempt to counter Soviet efforts to win a nuclear war would be self-defeating.

Accordingly, the administration has slowed development of the MX. Officials said that Mr. Brown and his aides have also begun to question whether the proposed 250 mobile missiles, at a cost of \$35 billion, would have to be able to threaten the entire force of Soviet rockets in their underground silos.

Mr. Brown argued that the United States should be able to undertake small-scale nuclear strikes against industrial and military targets, a concept widely criticized when President Nixon introduced it in the early 1970s.

Costa Rica Votes

After Peaceful, 6-Month Effort

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Costa Ricans voted today in presidential and congressional elections after a six-month campaign that ended without violence.

More than 1 million voters were expected to cast ballots for one of the eight presidential candidates, with results expected after midnight tonight.

The campaign was one of the most peaceful in the country's history, with no violent incidents recorded by the electoral tribunal.

Only two of the presidential candidates were given a chance of succeeding President Daniel Oduber. The Constitution provides for a single four-year term.

The candidate of President Oduber's National Liberation party was Luis Alberto Monge.

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very nature, cannot be made public."

A Palestinian diplomat said private that Mr. Bouteflika is referring to a secret agreement to allow the PLO to reopen trading and supply bases in Syria which Damascus closed during the Lebanese civil war in 1976. Though Syria is unlikely to permit the bases to be used for guerrilla operations across the Golan Heights, the diplomat said, Israel defense chiefs are certain to view logistical facilities for the PLO with alarm.

Although Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi was quoted as refusing to be the group's "foreign minister," Libya secretly has agreed to finance large purchases of Soviet arms for Syria and the PLO diplomat said.

Secret Agreement

Asked why the conference failed to announce any new steps, Mr. Bouteflika said, "All that can be made public has been announced. Some decisions, by their

Residents 'Fed Up'

Sidon Ouster of Palestinian Is Symptomatic in S. Lebanon

By Marvyn Howe

SIDON, Lebanon, Feb. 5 (NYT)—The Palestinian banner still flies alongside the Lebanese flag at the entrance to this bustling port city but the offices of the Palestinian guerrilla groups have been closed and anti-Palestinians are no longer visible.

The late residents demanded that all armed guerrillas leave after a shootout a week ago between rival Palestinian groups. The Sidonites held a general strike and threatened to stop work indefinitely if their demands were not met.

Sidon's rebellion against the Palestinians would not have been a surprise if the majority of the 45,000 or so inhabitants were Christians who fought the Palestinians in Lebanon's 19-month civil war. But most of the Sidonites are Moslems and were the first allies of the Palestinians during the war.

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Issues Its Own Guideline CIA Sidesteps Carter's Envoy Rule

By David Binder
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—In order by President Carter to supervise "all United States government operations and activities in their countries," the CIA has sidestepped the guidelines by the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department.

The State Department issued guidelines simply amplifying Mr. Carter's directive, according to a ranking administrative official, but the CIA guidelines are "special exceptions" to what the State Department might expect, according to an official. The exceptions included prohibitions on communicating details of covert operations and of administrative procedures undertaken by CIA station chiefs.

State Department and CIA officials confirmed the disparity between the Carter decree issued in a letter last autumn and the guidelines subsequently issued by the agency to its overseas station chiefs.

"Primacy of Ambassadors"

The Carter letter, published two months ago in the State Department newsletter, was described then by the department as going "beyond similar communications" in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy and in 1969 by President Richard Nixon in affirming the "primacy" of ambassadors over all U.S. personnel in their countries.

The issue arose after the abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, sponsored by the CIA, when President Kennedy determined that a shortcoming of U.S. diplomacy was that numerous official U.S. activities abroad were undertaken without central coordination and were sometimes contradictory.

The Carter letter, dated Oct. 26, stated that U.S. ambassadors "have the authority to review message traffic to and from all personnel under your jurisdiction"—presumably including CIA officers.

Several days later, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Adm. Stanley Turner, director of the CIA, sent out guidelines interpreting the presidential letter. Mr. Carter had indicated they would.

Tighter Rules

But the two sets of guidelines differed and, according to high-ranking administration officials, the CIA directive tightened restrictions on what agency messages an ambassador might see.

The Vance guidelines, the officials said, simply amplified the President's letter, saying that U.S. ambassadors had the right to require all government personnel in their countries to keep the ambassadors "thoroughly and currently informed about all their activities."

The Turner guidelines, described by an official as "tightly written and full of caveats," declared, however, that there were "special exceptions" to what an ambassador might oversee. The exceptions included prohibitions on communicating details of covert operations and of administrative procedures undertaken by CIA station chiefs.

Station chiefs are the agency's overseas supervisors of clandestine operations, usually working under diplomatic or military cover in embassies.

A White House spokesman said that the President would have no comment on the divergent interpretations.

Classified as Secret

A State Department official, interpreting the Turner guidelines, said, "In effect, they stated that the President's letter and the State Department guidelines do not apply to the CIA."

The Vance and Turner guidelines both are classified as secret documents, the official said. Normally they are supposed to constitute a State Department-CIA agreement struck between the agency director and the secretary of state.

Adm. Turner said Mr. Vance sent identical guidelines to CIA station chiefs and ambassadors. But it appears that the CIA sent an additional directive to the station chiefs undercutting the joint text.

As in the past, the current guidelines said that disputes between an ambassador and a station chief are to be referred to Washington for resolution by the secretary of state and the CIA director.

It could not be learned whether the new guidelines had created such disputes, although there are indications that several ambassadors have indicated unhappiness with the new arrangement.

Still-Secret Report Cyprus Says U.S. Rights Data Slanted in Turkey's Favor

By John M. Goshko
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The Cyprus government has issued a still-secret official report on human rights in Cyprus, slanted in favor of Turkey and against charges of Turkish troops are harassing Greek Cypriots.

The report is among those issued by the department on 5 countries under a law requiring the administration to inform Congress annually on the human rights situation in nations receiving U.S. military, economic or development aid.

Administration officials expect that when the reports are made public, they will provoke anger at the Cyprus report here.

Reinforcing that expectation of controversy was the protest by a Cypriot ambassador here even before publication of the report.

Department sources acknowledged that the report was made last week after officials of the Greek-dominated Cyprus government saw the report. The sources also said they could not comment on the report until Congress releases the report.

A copy of the report obtained by The Washington Post shows that the department concludes there was little evidence to support charges of human-rights violations by Turkish forces on Cyprus last year.

1974 Invasion

In 1974, after years of strife between the island's Greek majority and Turkish minority, Turkish forces invaded Cyprus and occupied roughly 40 per cent of its territory. Since then, between 150,000 and 200,000 Greek Cypriots have abandoned the Turkish-controlled area, charging that they were persecuted or forcibly evicted.

Congress has imposed an embargo on U.S. military aid to Turkey over the objections of the State Department, which has contended that the embargo seriously impedes U.S.-Turkish relations and weakens Western defenses on NATO's southern flank.

In protesting the human-rights report, the Cyprus government is understood to suspect the State Department of moving against Turkish sensitivities and trying to avoid a situation that could harden the determination of Congress to keep the embargo.

Those charges are denied by State Department sources, who say the report represents a factual assessment of the situation based on the available evidence collected by U.S. diplomats.

Carter Ponders Health Tax on Tobacco, Alcohol

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The Carter administration is considering higher taxes on tobacco and alcohol to help pay cost of a proposed program national health insurance.

The idea is, in part, that both smoking and drinking cause disease and so should help bear the cost of curing it.

Even a big increase in alcohol and tobacco taxes would pay only a small part of national health insurance's expected cost, the idea has at least one potential supporter, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Current revenues from the federal tobacco tax are \$2.5 billion and those from the alcohol tax \$4.5 billion. The cost of national health insurance is not clear; it will depend on how extensive a plan the administration finally chooses.

The tax plan is highly tentative, especially in view of the fact that, in addition to clear opposition from the tobacco and alcohol industries, the tax would find much support from organized labor, in principle one of the strongest supporters of national health insurance.

Avalanche Toll In Alps Rises; 21 Feared Dead

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—At least 21 persons were feared killed by avalanches after heavy weekend snowfalls in the French, Austrian and Italian Alps.

The latest casualties were among a party of six French skiers. Rescuers said that three were found seriously hurt, two were unharmed and one missing and presumed dead.

Twelve persons were feared killed by avalanches in the French Alps yesterday while Italian authorities said six persons died when a snowslide engulfed their cars on a mountain road near the ski resort of Cervinia.

With many villages cut off and more heavy snow forecast, rescue workers have appealed to skiers not to stray off slopes which have proper surveillance.

In Austria, police said that two Austrian skiers were killed in the Tyrol yesterday.

Synagogue Hears Muslim Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—Wallace Muhammad, leader of a group once known as Black Muslims and once regarded as anti-white and anti-Jewish, made a first appearance at a Jewish house of worship Friday night when he spoke at an unusual service at the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

"We are one fellowship. We are one people under God," he said about 1,000 worshippers at the reform synagogue, home of the largest Jewish congregation in Washington.

Mr. Muhammad was introduced as "one of the foremost religious spokesmen in the world." Rabbi Joshua Haberman, who invited the Muslim leader, addressed his congregation.

New Products May Cut Toll Probe Is Urged to Find Why U.S. Is Leader in Fire Deaths

By Malcolm W. Browne
NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—In the United States continues to lead the world in fire deaths, federal experts say, and logical investigations are needed to find out why.

But while government education programs aimed at making the public more conscious of the danger of fire have generally failed, they say, new products such as home smoke detectors offer the best hope of reducing the toll.

These are among the findings of a study by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, New sociological data on U.S. fire deaths also are being compiled for the government by the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Examination of death certificates made available by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shows there are about 7,500 U.S. fire deaths a year.

"That still puts us at the head of the list along with Canada," said Philip Schenman, associate administrator for the National Fire Data Center.

Improved statistics in the last year have brought out the following points:

• By far the highest U.S. fire-death rate is recorded in Alaska, followed by Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. In each of these states the annual fire-death rate is more than 40 persons per million.

• The lowest fire-death rate is in Hawaii, followed by California, Nevada, Utah and other Western states. New York State falls at roughly the midpoint in the scale.

• About 45 per cent of fire victims are children under 5 years old or adults over 65.

• About 27 per cent of fire deaths are caused by cigarettes or other smoking materials. And 35 per cent of the deaths are associated with the consumption of alcohol.

Dr. Frederick Clarke, acting director of the Center for Fire Research of the National Bureau of Standards, said:

"It's not just a question of the kind of homes people live in. Even if everyone lived in concrete pilboxes, it might not change the national fire-death rate. The problem is in our furnishings and our careless proclivity for setting them on fire. Our families accumulate more burnable things than foreign families."

Richard Strother, an associate administrator of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, said that fear and self-discipline in other countries played an important part in reducing the fire-death rate.

Among the world's industrialized nations Japan has roughly an average fire-death rate—far lower than that of the United States, Mr. Strother said.

"This is so," he added, "despite the extreme fire hazard that exists even now in many small Japanese wooden houses. We assume that the Japanese fire-death rate is low because the danger is so obvious that children are raised from infancy to fear fire and to strictly observe safety rules at home."

Mr. Schenman, the agency's statistical analyst, noted that countries with the lowest recorded fire-death rates were the Netherlands, Italy, Austria and West Germany. He said that no statistics were available for the Soviet bloc or for most of the underdeveloped countries.

"Actually," he said, "our American fires produce a very low rate of deaths per fire. A bad Japanese fire, for instance, is likely to kill a lot of people. Our problem is that we have so many fatal fires."



Calvin Klein leads his tearful daughter Marcel, 11, from house in New York City where she had been held.

3 Are Held in Kidnapping Of N.Y. Couturier's Child

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—A former babysitter for Marcel Klein, the 11-year-old daughter of the fashion designer Calvin Klein, was seized last night and accused of kidnapping the child on Friday for \$100,000 ransom.

Arrested with the 23-year-old woman, Paule Ransay, were her half-brother, Dominique Ransay, and Cecil Higgins, a neighbor. FBI agents, who announced the arrests jointly with the New York City police, said the three suspects lived at separate addresses on East 97th Street. The authorities reported that all but \$100 of the ransom money had been recovered.

Marcel Klein was found unharmed in Miss Ransay's apartment on Friday evening, 10 hours after she had been lured from a city bus. A ransom demand had been telephoned to her father.

Portrayed as Victim

Miss Ransay, who the police said was found bound in the apartment with Marcel, had portrayed herself as a victim of the kidnappers, according to the police, and said she had been forced to lure the child from the bus. But, after questioning at FBI headquarters, she was arrested.

Edward Foley, the head of the agency's criminal division in New York, would not say what led the police and the FBI to the other suspects. They, too, he added, were arrested at FBI headquarters after questioning. The police and the FBI said last night that no further arrests in the case were foreseen and that the suspects would be booked under state kidnapping laws.

The ransom money, according to Mr. Foley, was recovered at two Manhattan locations, which he declined to identify. The missing \$100, he said, "was spent in an evening-on-the-town-type thing."

Bar on Cancer Agents Is Aim Prober Urges More Controls On U.S. Cosmetics Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—A congressional investigator says the Food and Drug Administration does not have the authority to control about 100 chemicals suspected of causing cancer—that may be used in cosmetics.

The General Accounting Office investigator, Gregory Ahart, said in testimony at a House subcommittee hearing last week that the FDA needs more authority over cosmetics, although it is not using all of the power it has now.

"Ingredients listed in the CIPA [Cosmetics, Toiletary and Fragrance Association] Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary as available for use in cosmetic products include about 100 ingredients that the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health's Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances lists as suspected carcinogens," Mr. Ahart said.

But he cautioned that the chemicals, which are listed by the CIPA, have not been evaluated in tests that would determine their actual danger to humans if used in cosmetics.

"Because FDA lacks adequate legislative authority, the effectiveness of many of its regulatory efforts has been limited," Mr. Ahart said in his testimony at the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., is considering legislation that would extend the FDA's authority to regulate coal-tar hair dyes, which are suspected of causing cancer but are exempt from most federal regulatory action.

Vance Says U.S. Push On Rights Effective

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has told Congress that the administration's human rights policy has produced some "tentative results," possibly contributing to an easing of repression in several countries.

In a report to the Senate Refugee subcommittee, which released its contents yesterday, Mr. Vance said that human rights has become "a major theme of discussion" in international organizations and in the world press, largely as a result of the U.S. stance.

2 Drug Suspects Flee After Milan Gunfight

MILAN, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Two drug dealers and stalkers out police fought a gun battle in the Hilton Hotel here yesterday. The narcotics traffickers escaped, leaving behind a kilo of heroin worth an estimated \$800,000.

The dealers and two detectives were wounded in the battle in a corridor, the police said. They said narcotics squad members, pretending to be dealers, had arranged to meet in the hotel with the two men, believed to be South Americans. The detectives tried to arrest the two, but the dealers drew their pistols and opened fire.

Turks Raise Farm Pay

ANKARA, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Turkey has raised the minimum wage of agricultural workers by 80 per cent to 90 Turkish liras (\$4.80), the government said.

Some Improvements Noted U.S. Unit Rates Environment Lower

By Gladwin Hill
NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The nation's overall environmental well-being declined slightly last year, despite selective progress in a number of fields, according to the National Wildlife Federation.

The organization's annual assessment of seven basic resource areas produced an "environmental quality index" figure of 343, down four points from 1976. An improvement was noted in forest management, and air quality was judged unchanged, but a little ground was lost on wildlife, minerals, water quality and open space preservation, the group said.

The assessment appears in the current issue of the organization's magazine, National Wildlife. The federation has an international membership of 3.5 million.

The index, admittedly based to some extent on subjective judgments, has declined from 408, on a scale of 700, since the ratings began in 1969.

Comments in the report included:

• Water—The United States got its first national standards for drinking water. By midyear, 3,600 of 4,000 major industrial polluters had met cleanup deadlines, and the Environmental Protection Agency reported that at least 50 rivers and lakes had been improved dramatically. But only 4,150 of 12,500 municipalities met last year's deadline for installing two-stage sewage treatment.

• Forests—"Prospects for a more balanced approach to forest use now seem rosier than ever. Overall, the nation is continuing to grow more trees than it is cutting, but on national forest lands the timber harvest exceeds growth by about 30 per cent."

• Soil—There is a continuing loss of soil to erosion and "renewed encroachment on prime farmland by development and suburban sprawl."

• Open space preservation—Among notable attempts to lessen environmental effects of development were passage of the nation's first strip-mining control law, a 50-per-cent increase in the federal land and water conservation fund, to \$600 million a year, successful local growth control efforts in California and Maryland, and farmland preservation on Long Island. On the negative side, "degradation of inner cities continued, and there was more and more construction on flood plains."

• Wildlife—"The federal government spent millions to preserve habitat, but the administration yielded to immense port-barrel pressure in Congress and gave the green light to nearly \$10.5 billion worth of habitat-destroying water projects."

• Air—"The clean-air push hasn't come even close to its original goal of healthful air all over the country by 1977. Congress granted earmarks a fourth day, till 1982, in meeting emission standards. It also weakened the nondegradation provision of the Clean Air Act: now any state can permit sulfur dioxide levels for use in cosmetic products include about 100 ingredients that the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health's Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances lists as suspected carcinogens," Mr. Ahart said.

But he cautioned that the chemicals, which are listed by the CIPA, have not been evaluated in tests that would determine their actual danger to humans if used in cosmetics.

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A U.S. City Stops Horsing Around, Orders Steeds Back Into Diapers

CHARLESTON, S.C., Feb. 5 (NYT).—Two years ago, Charleston officials were greeted with derision and amusement when they voted to disperse the horses that pull tourist-filled carriages along the city's historic streets.

As one of its last official acts in December, 1975, a red-faced, lame-duck administration repealed the law—nine days after it took effect.

But horse diapers are back.

In the last two years, residents convinced city officials that the problem had become intolerable. The new law, which took effect last Wednesday, avoids the use of the word "diapers," which appeared in the 1975 ordinance. It simply requires carriage operators to equip their animals with "adequate devices."

Carriage operators are reluctantly complying with the new law, but the true test is yet to come. With the advent of warm weather, the smell may be intolerable and the horses may develop sores, a driver said and, in that case, the diapers may come off his horses immediately.

U.S. Veterans Won 10 Claims On Radiation From A-Tests

By Walter Pincus
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—Without publicizing the program, the Veterans Administration has awarded over the last 10 years medical-disability benefits to at least 10 veterans who claimed that their leukemia or other cancers stemmed from low-intensity radiation exposures during U.S. nuclear weapons tests in Nevada or the South Pacific.

The veterans' claims were approved while authorities at the Pentagon and the old Atomic Energy Commission were insisting—as most U.S. defense and atomic officials still do—that radiation at such tests has not been proved to be linked to cancers and other diseases that have later afflicted test participants.

The VA decisions are the closest that the federal government has come to recognizing some responsibility for illnesses that developed after troops received radiation exposure at weapons tests.

In making the awards, the VA boards generally acknowledged only that there was "doubt" whether or not a veteran's death or illness "resulted from radiation exposure during... service," according to a VA report. The law provides for deciding in a veteran's favor where reasonable doubt on the cause of disability is found.

"We're a compassionate agency," said Sydney Shuman, chairman of the Board of Veterans Appeals.

Overall, however, the VA turned down a large majority of the veterans or widows who filed claims based on nuclear-test exposures. While 10 were approved, at least 71 were disapproved.

Recorded Since 1967

Numbers are tentative because the two branches of VA handling claims—the regional offices and the Board of Appeals—do not yet agree on how many A-test exposure claims have been filed. Records on radiation cases have been kept since 1967.

In rejecting claims, the VA often cited low-level radiation doses recorded on the veteran's medical records. In one case it added that, at such levels, "no injury... is expected."

A study of the few relevant VA files available shows a wide range of radiation doses among claimants, both those approved and those turned down.

VA officials themselves disagree on what exposure level if any is a threshold for disease.

Canada to Insist Russia Pay for Satellite Cleanup

PENITENTION, British Columbia, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Canada will insist that the Soviet Union pay for the huge search and cleanup of debris from the fallen Soviet spy satellite, according to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau told a student audience Friday night that pieces of the Cosmos-954 spacecraft found in the Northwest Territories would not be returned to the Soviet Union until payment was made. The recovery costs have already been put at more than \$1 million.

Experts yesterday removed a 10-inch-long radioactive fragment found on the ice of Great Slave Lake near Fort Reliance. Using special tools, they put the fragment in a 1,600-pound lead-lined container.

A U.S.-Canadian search team continued to scour the barren, lightly populated region for pieces of the nuclear-powered satellite which was carrying a load of 100 pounds of enriched uranium when it fell from orbit and crashed into the earth's atmosphere on Jan. 24.

Two States' Plans To Desegregate Rejected by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—The federal government has told two southern states that their college desegregation plans are inadequate and that they may lose millions of dollars in federal aid.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare rejected last week the plans submitted by Virginia and Georgia. It also rejected the desegregation plan of North Carolina for its universities, but accepted the state's proposals for its 57 community colleges.

Desegregation plans by Arkansas, Oklahoma and Florida were accepted, and HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. praised those states for making "a firm commitment to increase educational opportunities for their black citizens."

Those three states have agreed to increase black enrollments at predominantly white universities, to bolster their black institutions and to take other steps to eliminate any vestiges of discrimination in higher education.

In all six states, segregation was once the law for colleges. Each state still has one or more predominantly black colleges or universities, with disproportionately small numbers of blacks in what HEW called the "flagship" university branches.

Japanese Satellite

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (UPI).—An earth satellite with an ultraviolet TV camera for photographing aurorae in the Arctic was launched into orbit by Japan yesterday, scientists reported.

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Wrong Coin for Morocco

When in doubt, send arms. Too often that seems to be the watchword of superpower diplomacy. The Carter administration says it wants to kick the habit, but old temptations die hard. Thus, it is now considering rewarding Morocco's King Hassan—for giving President Sadat's peace efforts their only open support from a major Arab state—by selling Morocco two dozen counter-insurgency aircraft and two dozen helicopter gunships. They would be used to help subjugate a territory over which Morocco has no rightful claim and at a substantial risk of war with Algeria. The reward would be too costly.

The territory in question is the Western Sahara, Spain's former North African province. In 1975, when Madrid withdrew its forces, it partitioned the territory between neighboring Morocco and Mauritania, ignoring the preference of the 75,000 inhabitants. This swelled the ranks of the liberation movement known as Polisario which, with Soviet weapons supplied by Algeria, is fighting for Western Sahara's independence.

France, too, is deeply involved. French interests mine the Western Sahara's rich phosphates. Sparsely populated Mauritania has become virtually a French protectorate and French fighter-bombers based in Senegal regularly strike at Polisario forces operating in the territory claimed by Mauritania. Even more important, however, is the Western Sahara's role in the rivalry between royalist Morocco and Socialist Algeria for predominance in northwest Africa.

Relations between the two states, never good, are now severely strained. Their military forces have skirmished. Algeria, supporting an independent Western Sahara state closely aligned with Algerian interests, might well intervene to prevent the defeat of the Polisario guerrillas, and that might bring on a

wider war that would risk involving the United States and the Soviet Union as supporters of opposite sides.

Along with most other governments, Washington does not recognize the Moroccan and Mauritanian claims; it favors self-determination for the territory's inhabitants. But at the same time, it has long been cool toward Algeria for its militant leadership within the Third World and for its support of hard-line Arab positions against Israel. By contrast, Morocco has been a consistent supporter of American policies.

Yet, helpful though King Hassan has undoubtedly been, American gratitude should take forms other than weapons that will be used to take over the Western Sahara. The case for allowing the region's inhabitants to exercise genuine self-determination, by means of a United Nations-supervised plebiscite, is overwhelming.

Moreover, the Carter administration should not imitate its predecessors by turning its back on Algeria. Although President Ronald Reagan has often taken issue with American policies, he has promoted extensive commercial relations with the United States and has recently indicated a willingness to take less truculent positions on North-South economic issues. The United States should do nothing to further Morocco's dubious claims to the Western Sahara. In the circumstances, the best policy for Washington would be to support self-determination for the disputed territory and neutrality between the contenders. That would mean using American influence in Paris to get the French to curtail their involvement at the same time that the United States denies Morocco's current request for arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Humphrey's Aid for AID

Hubert Humphrey left behind a proposal, brought to public attention after his death, to collect the scattered and badly coordinated bits of American foreign aid into one organization place, the better for the president to direct and the Congress to oversee. He figured this would permit a more efficient use of the resources the United States spends on "development" through its own programs and the international banks. He thought such a reorganization would help a now-muddled Congress to regain a vision of the responsibility of the United States in meeting the international obligations that cold self-interest compels it to acknowledge.

As usual on questions of aid, as on so much else, Sen. Humphrey was right on the money. Aid is in crisis. Americans have not made an adequate post-Vietnam transition to the concept that development assistance, far from being a cold-war tool or an expression of humanitarianism, is essential to the relations of the United States with a large number of nations increasingly important to it. Not only have the sums voted for development been negligible; also, the funds that are voted, Congress has gotten into the habit of attaching restrictive conditions—protections to politics and apply more stringent financial and economic yardsticks to defense expenditure.

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Such is the respect—not merely sentiment—for Mr. Humphrey's political command of development issues that his bill has gained substantial early Hill support, even from some of the quarters whose committee jurisdiction the measure would reduce. Hearings will open in March. It remains unclear, however, to what extent the administration will wish to use the bill, and the political steam building up behind it, to advance its own still-tentative plans to reorganize foreign aid in Washington and to focus it abroad further on the poorest nations and the poorest people. Reorganization, requiring bruising battles over turf, promises more political infighting than this administration may want to take on.

The result of a successful effort, however, would be a foreign-aid instrument measurably better suited to serve the President's own high-minded development ideals. That in turn would ease AID's path in Congress and leave the United States better able to play its natural and, in recent years, poorly filled leadership role in mustering support for global development. The practical advantages are so apparent that it is not even necessary—though it certainly is nice—to portray the new aid legislation as a memorial to Hubert Humphrey.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

The Bonn Cabinet Reshuffle

One might have wished retiring Defense Minister Leber a worthier departure. This Social-Democrat trade unionist has been regarded by many, including those outside his own country, as a guarantee of stability and of unwavering loyalty by the German armed forces. Knowing that Leber was in charge of defense enabled many middle-of-the-road voters to overcome their misgivings about the Socialist-Liberal coalition. His successor, a close associate of Chancellor Schmidt, will probably pay more attention to politics and apply more stringent financial and economic yardsticks to defense expenditure.

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Britain and the EEC

Europe's original Six built up the Community during years of unprecedented growth and have experienced the prosperity it brought. Britain joined at a time which has seen only recession, inflation and community-wide unemployment. That has inevitably colored our attitude, making us more sus-

picious, and more eager to look after our own concerns. . . . Agreed, it is no business of governments to sacrifice their voters' interests for a round of applause at Brussels. But the fact remains, we did sign that Treaty of Accession for the good reason that we thought . . . difficult problems . . . might best be met by working together. Now we are not working together. We are, if anything, hindering efforts to improve the machinery. We need to start thinking rather hard about what we are really trying to do. This is not a dramatic moment of confrontation. Britain will not be expelled from the club, even if she does qualify for an award as the member who has contributed least to the common good. . . . The Community might at some state realign itself, with a core of efficient, confident, closely cooperating thrusters and an outer ring of hangers-on, with little say in the central direction of affairs. Many clubs tolerate members who have proved themselves mean and curmudgeonly, but they do not necessarily invite them onto the committee of management. If we found ourselves, at some stage, out in the cold among the also-rans, we should have only ourselves to blame.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

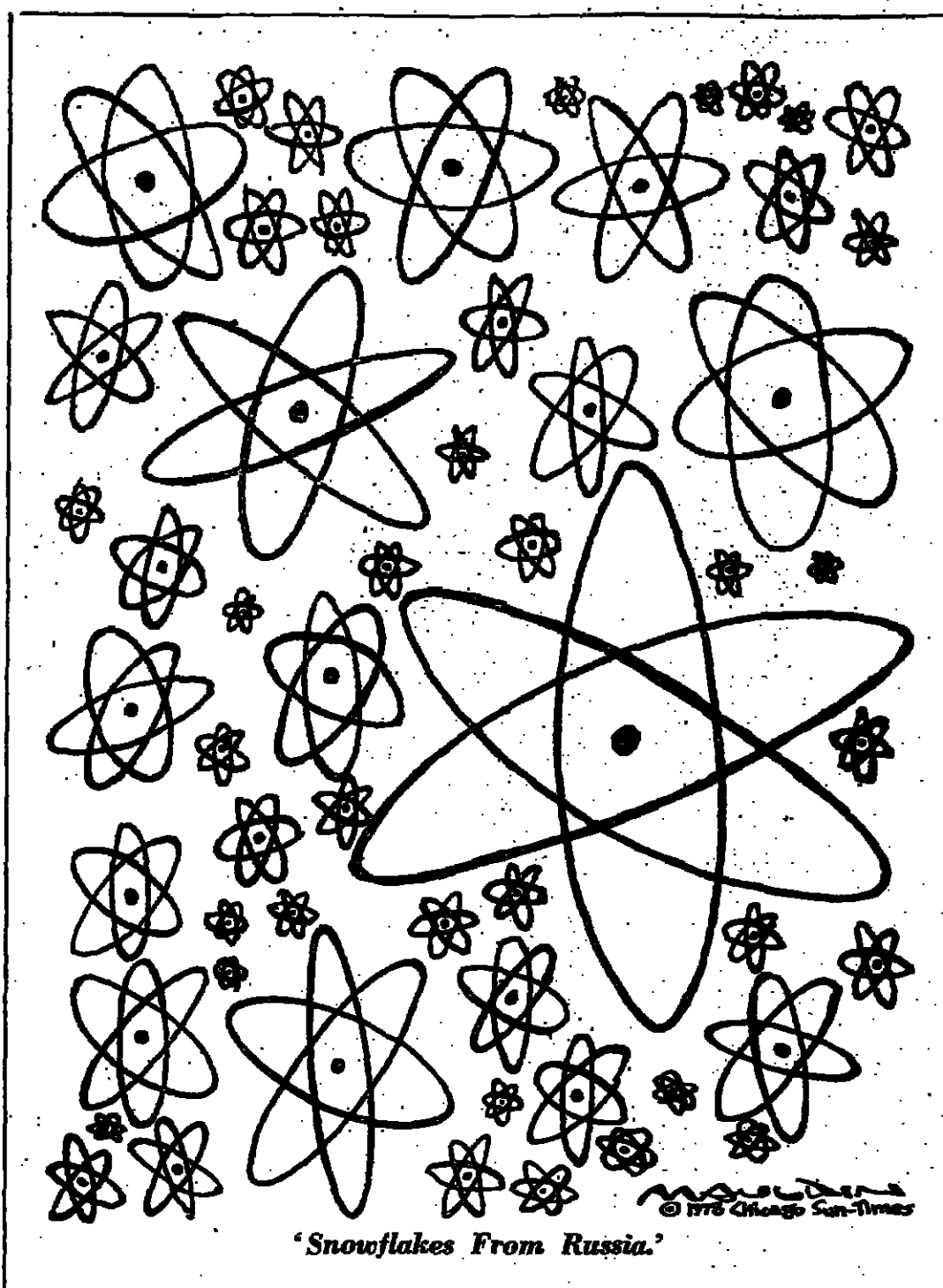
February 6, 1903

NEW YORK—Within a few days New York will possess a handsome new hotel for women only. The name of Martha Washington has been given to the edifice, which is a twelve-story structure on East Twenty-Ninth Street, and will accommodate six hundred patrons. The hotel is expected to appeal chiefly to women who earn their own living. Prices start at \$3 a week for the smallest rooms.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1928

WASHINGTON—A formal announcement of the presidential candidacy of Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will be made within eight or ten days, it was learned on the best authority here today. The heavy pressure brought to bear on the Commerce Secretary during the past few days to abandon his under-cover campaign and to come out into the open with a formal announcement, has brought results.



God, Sadat and Begin

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Sadat of Egypt came back to the United States calling on God for reconciliation in the Middle East, and using the haunting phrases of Martin Luther King to revive the hope of Sadat's original mission to Jerusalem.

"We want to put an end to wars and bloodshed," he said on the South Lawn of the White House. "We want every people to be free and secure within its own land. We want to create a new Middle East where nations, including the Palestinians, live together in harmony and fraternity. We want to purge all souls of prejudice and hatred, and God willing, we shall overcome."

This is quite a burden to put on God, who has so many other anxieties these days, but assuming Sadat means that "we the people" and not "we the Arab states" shall overcome, the spirit is right and no doubt appeals to President Carter.

For the last few years, there have been honest differences about how to negotiate a Middle East compromise. Henry Kissinger's approach was personal: win the trust of the Israeli and Arab leaders, step by step. At first, President Carter's approach was global and geographical: go to Geneva with the Soviet Union, for one historic moment, raised the issue of the Middle East to the level of philosophy in the Knesset.

After all the staggering and blundering of the last few weeks on how to proceed, what to say and not to say, President Carter and his principal advisers at Camp David are proposing a fundamental change in the process of negotiation.

Namely, that the two sides begin at the end rather than at the beginning, that they concentrate on their ultimate objectives rather than their immediate differences, on the end of the road rather than on the roadblock, on the things that unite them rather than the things that divide them, and work backwards from the goal to the barriers. "This is what Washington means by getting the 'principles straight' first and then working out the difficulties."

Looking at it this way, backside foremost, officials here are not very hopeful that Sadat and Begin can get together, but they are reassured that Sadat has come here talking philosophically about "a new Middle East." And the whole point of Carter's invitation to Sadat to come to Camp David is to keep the dialogue going on philosophical and future questions rather than on mathematical boundaries, military enclaves and shipments of F-15 fighter planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Israel and Egypt have many long-term common objectives that are being overwhelmed by their short-term differences. For example, the issue of the Jewish "settlements" on the West Bank of the Jordan has suddenly become more important than the larger question of a general "settlement" with Sadat.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Meanwhile, both sides have common problems that are greater than their fears of one another. It is not only that both want to put an end to wars and bloodshed, prejudice and hatred and the other things Sadat talked about on the White House lawn, but that they are facing bankruptcy and social disruption of their societies, and even war, if they cannot compose their differences.

There are other reasons to hope that Sadat is thinking beyond his present dilemma between land and peace. When he was asked recently by a delegation from the U.S. Congress to list his fears for the future, he talked first about the "radical forces" to the south of Egypt in Africa. And second, about the "radical Palestinians." And third, about the efforts of the Soviet Union to arm and exploit these "radical forces" against the peaceful settlement and development of the Middle East.

Even on the issue of "self-rule" or "self-determination," or an "entity" for the Palestinians, there is probably more room for compromise and maneuver than appears from the propaganda on both sides. It is not only Israel that opposes "self-determination" for the Palestinians, but the Saudis, the Jordanians, and even though they deny it, the Egyptians, who know that self-determination means the likelihood of a Palestinian "state" controlled by the Palestinian radicals, who could invite the Soviets into the area—precisely what not only Begin, but Sadat and the other moderate Arabs are determined to avoid.

So there is still room here for compromise if Sadat and Begin will take a larger view of their problems. Sadat obviously thought that by going to Jerusalem and reassuring Israel that he accepted its sovereignty and rightful place in the Middle East, Begin would agree to give up all the territories Israel captured in the 1967 war, and of course, Begin didn't agree. Meanwhile, Begin has assumed that he could get both land and peace, and by making some concessions to Sadat he could retain the confidence, support, and military economic aid of the United States. But that is not going to work here, either. If I understand the position of the Carter administration, it is irritated by both Sadat and Begin, and trying to take them back to history and philosophy.

Sadat is not going to get Carter to withdraw military aid from Israel or give her weapons to Egypt to establish some new military balance of power in the Middle East. And Begin is not going to get the support of Carter for his new settlements on the

West Bank and military establishment on Egyptian territory. Carter agrees with what Sadat said here when he arrived, that the Middle East was now at an "historic and crucial crossroads," but he doesn't agree with Sadat that it is now up to Carter to resolve the dilemma. He is still waiting for the Israelis and the Egyptians to agree on a philosophical basis for compromise in the future, without decisive intervention by the United States on either side, and the general view here is that on this basis he will wait for a very long time.

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Negotiate with all deliberate speed. Time is all in which weapons programs move ahead, time in which the administration comes off as inept—the enemy. Delay makes the doubters case that arms control doesn't work. For political as well as diplomatic reasons, the administration doesn't want to appear eager. But it counts on hardheaded elements inside and outside its own councils to save it from that particular peril.

Shoot for the best agreement available, not the best conceivable. Specifically, the John Chafee may well have personal reservations on whether a SALT II agreement hedges adequately against the vulnerability of land-based Minuteman missiles in the 1980s. But they will be formally aboard any treaty that's negotiated. No agreement approved by the chiefs can be as bad as alarmist critics will still say.

Don't make excessive claims for an agreement. A good agreement—one that has passed internal administration muster—will slow or head off some expensive and destabilizing programs, but it won't end the arms race or cement détente. Soberness is the word.

In talking to experts, be expert. This can keep hard-line critics from saying only they know what they're talking about.

Dwindling Coverage Of Foreign News in U.S.

By Charles B. Seib

THE Sadat initiative in the Middle East gave Americans their biggest shot of foreign news since the Vietnam war. It was a spectacular wedding of diplomacy and the media—Woodrow Wilson's open covenants openly arrived at, carried into the theater of the absurd.

But what about the long-run coverage of foreign news by the American media? How well is the public being informed, day to day, about the outside world? Barry Rubin, a young journalist and foreign-policy student, has looked into that for Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He has come up with some discouraging answers.

Foreign-news coverage by the media is, first of all, diminishing. The number of American journalists reporting from outside the country has dropped markedly in recent years. Only half a dozen newspapers—the "elite" press—have their own foreign staffs, compared with more than twice that number 20 years ago. The networks have substantial foreign operations, of course, as do the news magazines.

What's more, editors and broadcasters aren't using anywhere near all the foreign material they receive in the news services to which they subscribe. Foreign news is a stepchild in most newspapers and on most news broadcasts.

Qualitative

Rubin found the decline in foreign coverage was not only quantitative. The old-time foreign correspondent who spent years building expertise in one country or region has become nearly extinct. The very technological advances that have drawn the world closer together—fast and frequent air travel and sophisticated communications—have also fostered in-and-out coverage that often is totally lacking in expertise.

A correspondent can speed off to a hot spot and go right to work almost in the way a local reporter goes to a suburb to cover a fire. And the price is right: Occasional quick trips are a lot cheaper than the \$150,000 a year it costs to keep a correspondent overseas full time.

Television has its own special problems, and they affect the foreign news that gets on the air. The premium is on stories that "sell" fast, and that can be told fast. Since international affairs are almost always complex, the result is likely to be cryptic or oversimplified or both. Rubin notes some special weak spots in foreign coverage. Reporting from the Third World is spot-

ty. Latin America is traditionally slighted. The same has been true of Africa, although there has been some improvement there. Obviously the difficulties reporting from these places, ranging from technical problems, hostile governments, conflicts to the poor performance of many countries, particularly the under Communist domination, idea of a free press is totally rejected. The press is considered an organ of the state. Whatever the causes, the suit is a distorted picture. Rubin puts it:

Distortion
"There is a legitimate quest as to whether U.S. media on age reinforces the audience stereotypes on Africa (primitives, natives with quaint customs, tropical jungles, etc.) and Latin America (constant revolts, banana republics, slotas and a herra, etc.) or whether they intensify and survive because of a lack of coverage. The latter view seems more accurate, though it still gives little comfort."

Then there are the clichés. Not only is it impossible to report on them if press is totally excluded, but it can, moreover, be a more serious problem if they open the door to a crack.

As Rubin puts it: "The press of gratitude or the desire to turn can dull critical faculty. He cites the ecstatic press coverage that followed the opening of China and the uncritical coverage of events in Southeast Asia after the Vietnam war. . . . tall and efficient suppression proven the most reliable way convey an image of free through the media," he decries. That is hyperbole, but it contains a kernel of truth.

The news business has a standard excuse for the thin fare it offers: That is what customers want. Americans, it is said, have turned away from a variety of news the sour aftermath of Vietnam, the growing problems of life at home, a disillusionment with a global role, and so on.

But Rubin points out that excuse may be self-fulfilling. dearth of intelligent foreign news may lie behind the perceived lack of interest.

Like any chicken-and-egg argument, that one can go forever. But there is no denying Rubin's statement of situation and the need: "complexity and proximity world problems is increasing. The level of knowledge of media's audience is not keeping pace."

How to Sell SALT to the Congress

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—No one who's seen Congress tie up the President's energy program and take over the Panama negotiations can feel confident about Senate approval of a new strategic arms agreement, if one is negotiated. But I've talked with people involved in the process, and here is my sense of the guidelines by which the administration intends to—or, as the case may be, ought to—proceed:

Negotiate with all deliberate speed. Time is all in which weapons programs move ahead, time in which the administration comes off as inept—the enemy. Delay makes the doubters case that arms control doesn't work. For political as well as diplomatic reasons, the administration doesn't want to appear eager. But it counts on hardheaded elements inside and outside its own councils to save it from that particular peril.

Shoot for the best agreement available, not the best conceivable. Specifically, the John Chafee may well have personal reservations on whether a SALT II agreement hedges adequately against the vulnerability of land-based Minuteman missiles in the 1980s. But they will be formally aboard any treaty that's negotiated. No agreement approved by the chiefs can be as bad as alarmist critics will still say.

Don't make excessive claims for an agreement. A good agreement—one that has passed internal administration muster—will slow or head off some expensive and destabilizing programs, but it won't end the arms race or cement détente. Soberness is the word.

In talking to experts, be expert. This can keep hard-line critics from saying only they know what they're talking about.

Zealots aside, critics can be mollified or neutralized to a point by an administration display of technical profundity. That's why Scoop Jackson beams on Harold Brown, even as he shakes his head at Cyrus Vance. Brown should be administration's point man; he's made a career in strategic arms. Vance is more of a generalist and his plate is full without SALT. Brown, moreover, can't be put down as a softie.

In talking to the public, be responsive to what troubles people. For instance, even some (not all) doves worry about Minuteman vulnerability. But the administration is so divided within itself on this sensitive issue that it can't furnish a single spokesman to address the public anxiety. So the anxiety builds. This can't help.

Don't wait for a text to start the selling job. It's support for the SALT process, for arms control, as much as support for a particular text, that must be built. The administration feels vulnerable, and its commitment to openness feels it has deep itself of the secrecy that G and Kissinger used to good effect in their SALT days. The answer obvious? By bringing more SALT information, administration at once can hostile leaks and serves open.

Let Carter himself move prominently into the picture. doubt this will happen, but as a text comes closer, it is far worthier of his personal attention than most of the foreign-policy matters he is to devote so much—too much—time to. If he's truly as open as he's made out to be, he'll take on from his Navy engineer background, show make him a formidable advocate of his own policy, inside his administration and outside. He'll have to be if SALT is to succeed.

Difference
Underline that Russia isn't Panama. When the Senate decides it doesn't like the Panama treaties that the State Department negotiated, it revivifies them. It could do this because Panama is a little country that the United States can push around. Russia isn't. The administration has given its SALT adversaries, Jackson foremost among them, plenty of opportunities to influence the

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Obituaries

Vendy Barrie Dies in N.Y.C., tarred in Movies and on TV

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Vendy Barrie, 65, the motion picture actress and television personality, died Thursday night of a long illness, at a nursing home in Englewood, N.J.

Miss Barrie first won fame in 1933 British film "The Private Life of Henry VIII," starring Charles Laughton. She played one of the king's wives, Jane Seymour. Her success in that role led to a busy Hollywood movie career. The films she appeared in were for the most part major productions. However, she distinguished herself in "Dead End," in 1937 with Joel McCrea and Sylvia Sydney. Miss Barrie lived a kept woman living in an expensive New York City apartment house, next to the East River slums. Her tour de force as a scene in which she recalls a disgust and horror during a visit to a slum apartment.

Famous on TV addition to her motion picture fame, Miss Barrie became more famous in the early television era. She was most familiar, perhaps, as the woman who did the Revlon commercials "The \$64,000 Question." She was among the first "name" personalities to appear in television.

Miss Barrie fitted easily into low-pressure good-conversation format of TV talk shows. Started in 1948 with a child, she was on a local television show. She said later that with stars on the show, she never did an act.

She did an informal evening on ABC, with little preparation than lining up a list of names.

Added in Hong Kong, Barrie was born on April 2, to English parents of background. Her father, a barrister in Hong Kong, he spent her early years, 13, when Miss Barrie was a child, Alexander Korda, a producer, saw her at a grill in London. Korda made a screen test result was her role in "The Sign of the Cross." She came to the United States in 1934.

her other films was "The Sign of the Cross," in 1934 with Basil Rathbone and Greer Garson. Her role in 1934 after absence, was "It Should Be You," a Judy Holliday film.

am Lincoln Wirin WOOD, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Lincoln (Al) Wirin, 77, time lawyer for the Civil Liberties Union, died of a heart attack today at a heart attack Foundation Hospital in Los Angeles.

He died after suffering a heart attack in 1972. Mr. Wirin was an outspoken individual rights lawyer, known for his defense of Japanese-Americans during World War II and his defense of Communists in Russia, April 1950.

ry Chief Asks tober Election NDON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Convicted party leader Margaret Thatcher yesterday called the election, she would have a stronger wing in the House of Commons and consequently would have a stronger wing in the House of Commons and consequently would have a stronger wing in the House of Commons.

Two Wanted Men Killed in Spain MADRID, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Two men sought by the police were killed and two Civil Guards were wounded in a gun battle here early yesterday.

Police said that Civil Guards went to a bar in Valencia, 20 miles from here, to search for two men. Three men drove and opened fire, wounding two Civil Guards. The third man, who was not hurt, was taken to a hospital. The third man, who was not hurt, was taken to a hospital.

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11, 1900, Mr. Wirin immigrated to the United States with his parents when he was eight.

He graduated from Boston Law School in 1926 and established himself as a bankruptcy lawyer in Los Angeles.

In 1931, Mr. Wirin drove to New York to see Roger Baldwin, who had founded the ACLU in 1920. He became the group's first counsel and the country's first full-time civil liberties lawyer at \$100 a month, about one-tenth of his stipend as a bankruptcy attorney.

Bergen Evans HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP).—Bergen Evans, 73, who built a career as an authority on the use of the English language, died in a hospital yesterday after a prolonged illness.

The professor emeritus of English at Northwestern University was known to millions in the early days of television as host of such shows as "The Last Word" and "Down You Go."

He also wrote the questions for "The \$64,000 Question" and "The \$64,000 Challenge." TV shows of the late 1950s that were popular before they were investigated on rigging charges. Several academic and show business careers were ruined as a result, but Mr. Evans was never considered a part of the conspiracy.

He won a Peabody Award in 1957 for his contributions to broadcasting.

Mr. Evans was author of "Comfortable Words," "A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage" and "The Natural History of Non-sense."

Rebekah J. Bobbitt TEMPLE, Texas, Feb. 5 (AP).—Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt, sister of the late President Lyndon Johnson, died of cancer yesterday at Scott and White Hospital here.

Edna Stengel GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 5 (UPI).—Edna Stengel, 82, widow of baseball's Casey Stengel, died Friday at a rest home where she had been confined for five years following a paralytic stroke.

The Stengels were married for 52 years. Mr. Stengel's career as a manager and a player took the couple all over the United States. They had no children.

Peter Compton KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Peter Compton, 88, former major-league outfielder for the St. Louis Browns and the Kansas City Blues, died at St. Luke's Hospital Friday.

Mr. Compton started his major-league baseball career with the Browns in 1911. In 1915 he joined the Federal League in St. Louis; he later joined the Boston Braves and was traded to Pittsburgh. He ended his career with the New York Giants in 1918.

Dr. James Ansell LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP).—Dr. James Ansell, 65, the physician who certified the death of King George VI, died Thursday at his home in Norfolk, England, his family said.

For 18 years Dr. Ansell held the post of King's Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, a royal residence in Norfolk.

Dr. Ansell was summoned there on the morning of Feb. 6, 1952, when a valet found the king dead. The monarch died in his sleep of cancer, while his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was in Kenya.

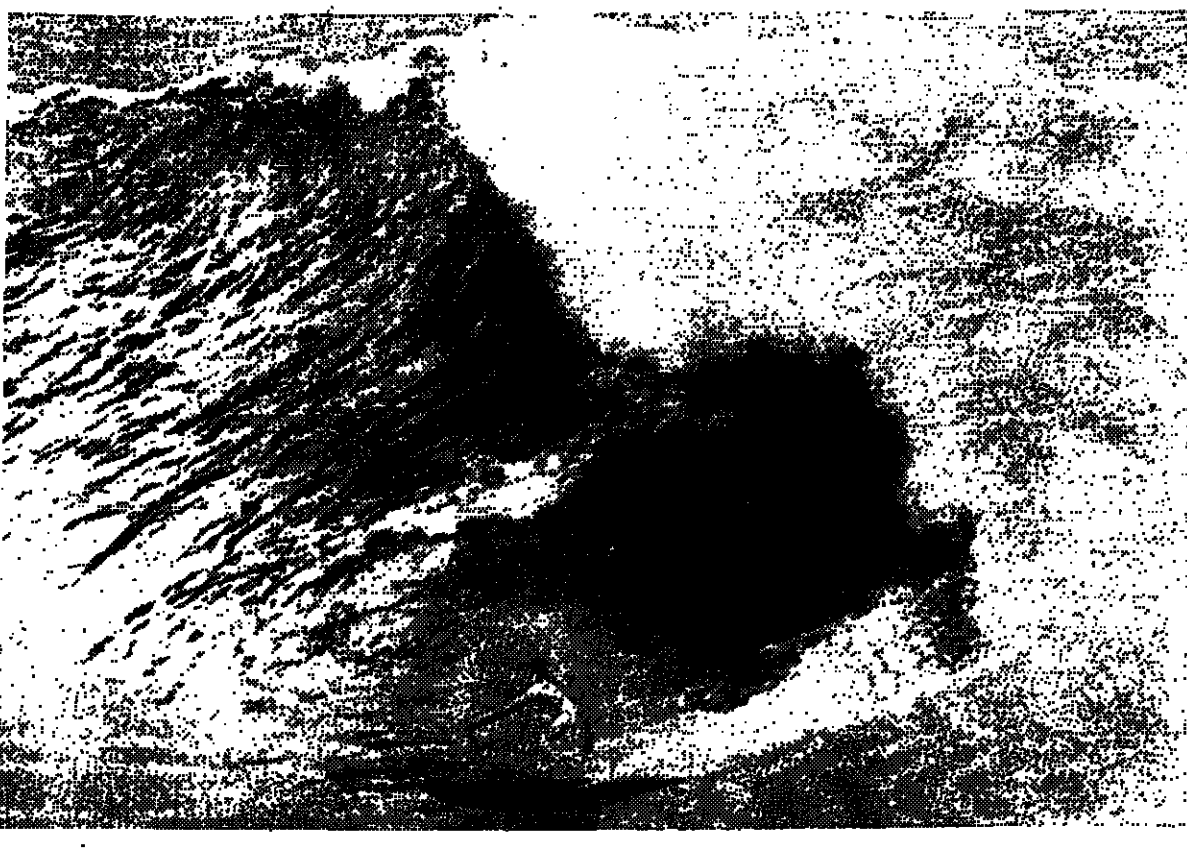
Special Problems Calcutta has had to fight with the federal government for money over the years, arguing that its problems are special. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru conceded that because Calcutta was India's major city and industrial capital the whole country should contribute to its salvation.

But only since the early 1970s, when Calcutta's urban problems

Spacemen Fire Rockets MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The two cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 space station fired their small rockets twice today to correct the trajectory of its orbit, Tass news agency reported. The Salyut-6 space lab has been in orbit since September.

SURF'S UP

Surf's up at Waimea Bay, on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, and this surfer rides high.



Some Back Smith Plan, Others Favor Guerrilla Front

Rhodesians Divided on Talks, United in Yearning for Peace

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 5 (NYT).—A group of 20 men gathered recently in a mansion in this city's wealthiest suburb to resume their quest for an accord that will transfer power from the country's 263,000 whites to its 6.7 million blacks.

Few now doubt that the talks begun nine weeks ago by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders will produce an agreement leading to majority rule—a settlement that appeared impossible only 18 months ago.

But tragically for Rhodesia, Mr. Smith's move to end 13 years of white defiance may have occurred too late to bring peace and racial reconciliation to this rebel colony. International forces are now adopting stands that could make it impossible for the black government envisioned in the agreement to survive.

Mr. Smith's initiative is expected to produce an "internal" settlement with locally based black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, then Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau. But two powerful nationalists, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who lead Communist-backed guerrillas in an increasingly savage war, have been absent from the Salisbury talks, which are scheduled to resume Tuesday.

At their meeting on Malta last week with British and U.S. officials, the leaders of the guerrilla alliance, known as the Patriotic Front, again rejected any settlement that does not give their forces a supervisory role during the transition to black rule. Although stymied in their own plan, London and Washington have all but ruled out acceptance of the Smith accord, on the grounds that it would not stop the escalating war.

In the last month, 10 white civilians have been murdered in guerrilla attacks in the previously secure Salisbury area, two of them just outside the city limits. Despite massive manhunt, only one of the guerrillas involved has been reported captured.

The attacks helped raise the war toll for January to 401 deaths, the highest killing rate in any month in the five years of fighting, but they have not engendered any serious doubts

about the ability of the Smith forces to maintain control. With close to 50,000 men in uniform, and with adequate supplies, the government forces are still hounding the poorly trained guerrilla force of about 4,500 men, maintaining a "kill ratio" of better than 5 to 1.

Nonetheless, the stepped-up guerrilla activity has lowered the whites' morale and had serious practical effects. After ambushes last week, one a daylight attack that killed two white mining officials, military headquarters advised motorists not to drive at night on two roads leading out of Salisbury. Few major roads are considered safe without a police convoy.

Security in Salisbury At night the capital is eerily quiet. The slaying of 10 whites in this area has cut business at motion-picture theaters and restaurants even in the city center. All over town, hand-lettered signs warn against bombs, and security

men check women's purses at the entrances to most major stores. The growing dangers are a major topic everywhere, yet for the moment the exodus by whites, a barometer of the minority's confidence, is slightly down from the 1,000-a-month rate registered most of last year. Many whites appear to be hanging on in the hope that Mr. Smith will establish peace.

Attitudes toward the settlement talks here vary widely. Black militants condemn any process that will not bring the Patriotic Front to power. White conservatives predict that the Smith plan will turn Rhodesia into "another chaotic African country that will join the queue of world beggar nations."

However, most people, black and white, appear eager to see the Smith negotiations succeed. "What have we been fighting for, if not for equality with one-man, one-vote?" said Oliver Nyanwedda, a guard in one of the capital's

modern business buildings. "If we can get it from Mr. Smith, why continue the killing? The only people who want that are those who think they do not have the support of the masses."

Mr. Smith and the domestic black leaders have agreed already on most major points in an independence constitution, including a one-man one-vote election, a white "blocking" group of 28 seats in a 100-seat parliament and a bill of rights that would provide a guarantee, among other things, against loss of property without adequate compensation.

Other Safeguards Provision has also been made for an independent judiciary and for safeguards to prevent political interference with the public service, the police force and the military, all currently white-led. These and other "entrenched" clauses could not be amended by the incoming black government for a minimum of eight years, and then only by the votes of all 73 black members and 6 whites in the Parliament.

The terms, criticized by Patriotic Front supporters as too generous to whites, are much less attractive to the minority than the settlement plans that Britain proposed in the early years after Mr. Smith's breakaway in 1965. After talks with the British in 1966 and 1968, Mr. Smith rejected arrangements which would have given whites three-quarters of the seats in Parliament and a progression to majority rule that could have taken 25 years or more.

Inevitably, some whites have developed a sharp sense of hind sight. "What we wouldn't do to be back on the 1966 or 1968 bargaining status," Robert Hussey, owner of a car-rental firm in the capital, said. A soldier arriving on leave from Bulawayo said that many in his unit were grumbling against the Prime Minister's failure to accept the earlier terms.

The war, costing more than \$1 million a day and occupying more than a third of white manpower, is proving a crippling burden on the economy. Almost daily, business and industry leaders emphasize the necessity of a settlement.

Smith on Whites' Role SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Smith said yesterday that the presence of the white man is going to be the deciding factor in maintaining high standards in Rhodesia.

"This is no reflection on black Rhodesians but is obvious after a realistic look at what has happened elsewhere on the continent, such as military dictatorships and one-party states," Mr. Smith told 1,500 pupils and guests at a school in Gwelo, about 140 miles south of here. His comments were aired by the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp.

A grenade attack on a beer hall in Bulawayo Friday killed at least four persons and injured 53, the military command reported yesterday. The beer hall is reserved for blacks.

The command said security forces had killed 19 black guerrillas and 5 "terrorist collaborators" in the preceding 24 hours. It said two tribesmen were "murdered" by guerrillas.

Polisario Claims French Air Raid ALGIERS, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The Sahara independence movement said yesterday that French and Moroccan aircraft again bombed Saharan guerrillas who had attacked a Mauritanian outpost in the western Sahara.

The Sahara Polisario group, fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony from Moroccan-Mauritanian rule, said, "An air unit of four Jaguars and three F-5 planes of Morocco, guided by two French Breguet Atlantic planes, was engaged to localize the Polisario unit at the site of the attack."

The air attack took place Friday after Polisario units attacked a Mauritanian garrison at Tichla in southern Sahara, the communiqué issued by the official Algerian news agency said. The Polisario said that its guerrillas killed 45 Mauritanian troops.

Boldness Noted

Small Bands of Neo-Nazis Stir Major Unease in W. Germany

By Michael Getler

BONN, Feb. 5 (WFP).—West Germany's federal justice minister—in a move reflecting growing uneasiness over the actions of small but increasingly bold bands of young neo-Nazis—has urged local authorities to crack down on the sharp increase in Nazi propaganda.

A letter sent yesterday by Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel warned of public concern over the availability of Nazi-era recordings, literature and even toys with Nazi symbols. He reminded authorities that use of Nazi-style propaganda and insignia was punishable under West Germany's postwar Constitution.

Last July, former Chancellor Willy Brandt wrote to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reporting that he had received complaints from citizens that neo-Nazi activities in some areas were not being stopped by authorities.

The dilemma for the government is twofold. Although the neo-Nazis are, as Mr. Brandt said, "a tiny minority" and play no role in politics, their activities in some areas are of increasing concern to the federal government.

Secondly, the actions of Nazi bands—usually a few dozen young people—are becoming more overtly anti-Semitic and attract the attention of the media, including the East German press.

Last week, the West German magazine Der Stern reported that "Hitler's grandchildren are acting obnoxious and violent."

Last summer, a barrage of books, films and articles about Adolf Hitler appeared after the subject had been left largely untouched in the popular German media for 30 years.

Much of what appeared was serious and, some critics said, healthy because it helped Germans, especially the young, come to grips with the country's past. Others viewed it as dangerous for young people, most of whom learn little about Hitler in school.

However, the frankness seems to have emboldened the neo-Nazis.

The Interior Ministry reported in 1976 that the neo-Nazis had increased their contacts with the U.S. Nazi operation run by Gary Lauck in Lincoln, Neb.

Propaganda that appears to have been produced by the U.S. Nazi group has been distributed in West Germany in recent years. Police in Lower Saxony—a state that has had several episodes of Nazi-style anti-Semitism in the last year—claim that the U.S.

group has aided its German counterparts financially as well as supplying leaflets, emblems and propaganda.

There appears to be an upsurge in protests over neo-Nazi acts which, in large measure, is directed at local authorities who do not seem to be enforcing existing laws. For example, it took a formal complaint by a Social Democratic parliamentarian to force Hamburg authorities to force a meeting of the neo-Nazi "National Socialist Action Front" led by Michael Kuehn, 22, a former army lieutenant. The meeting eventually was held elsewhere while West German television filmed it. Police made no move to stop it.

Hannover Incidents In Hannover, where there have been several incidents recently involving some of the city's 400 Jews, officials say they are the work of perverts a dozen "young idiots" who are known to the police. Police have advised the Jewish community, according to Jewish leaders, not to over-dramatize the situation, thereby encouraging the Nazis.

Yet a Hannover newspaper reported on Friday that school officials, labor leaders, lawyers, artists and politicians formed a citizen group to work against neo-Nazi activists and to force official action. The paper said that a Hannover police commission formed several months ago has produced no observable results.

Officials claim that last year more than 80 court suits were filed against neo-Nazis on charges ranging from illegal displays of swastikas to distributing propaganda.

In West Berlin, the name and number of one of the most militant Nazi groups is listed in the telephone book.

In several cities Jewish cemeteries have been desecrated—2,000 tombstones reportedly have been tampered with—in the last year. Last fall, the West German Army suspended 11 young officers accused of holding a mock burning of Jews during a drinking party at a military college. In Bremen recently, 11 young men wearing full Nazi regalia marched through the streets singing the Hitler-era Nazi "Horst-Wessel" song. When police in Düsseldorf stopped a car for speeding, they found the occupants wearing Nazi uniforms.

But, as many Germans point out, the participants in such incidents are a tiny minority in a country of 61 million inhabitants.

Tass Says Abominable Snowman May Have Kin in Siberia Wilds

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The legendary abominable snowman of the Himalayas may, according to Tass, have a Soviet cousin living in the desolate wastes of northeastern Siberia.

Villagers in the remote and mountainous Verkhoyansk District are none too fond of their Siberian yeti, known as the "chuchuma," Tass said.

The press agency said that old-timers in the region have warned visitors: "Don't go out in the dark alone. Be careful in the mountains and don't go by the river—you might meet the chuchuma." The chuchuma, a dialect word for fugitive or outcast, was described as being more than two meters in height and having long arms that reach below his knees. Tass said the description came from persons who claimed to have seen the creature, including reindeer breeders, hunters and mushroom pickers.

The witnesses said they had seen the chuchuma leaping quickly away from them at dawn or dusk—a thin, shaggy figure with a dark face, protruding forehead and broad chin. Dressed in reindeer skins, he uttered shrill cries, fed on raw meat and sometimes crept up to houses and stole food, Tass said.

Discounting skeptics' assertions that the chuchuma exists only as a figment of old wives' tales, Soviet scientist, Dr. Senyor Nikolayev, told Tass: "Descriptions by witnesses coincide in too many details of the chuchuma's appearance, manners and behavior."

The chuchuma could be Siberia's Stone Age man, who has been gradually retreating from civilization for centuries, moving farther and farther into remote mountain fastnesses, Tass said.

Water Supply Improved

Life in Calcutta Is a Bit Better After Urban Renewal Work

By William Borders

CALCUTTA (NYT).—For the first time in decades life is getting a bit better in this overcrowded city—at least some of the nightmarish urban problems have stopped getting worse.

With substantial assistance from the World Bank, an urban renewal program has begun challenging some of the aspects of the city that have made its name a symbol of urban decay and despair.

"Calcutta used to be a beautiful city, you know, and very alive," said S. C. Basu, an official of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, which has spent \$375 million on the improvement of water supplies, drainage, roads and housing since 1970 and plans to spend \$300 million more between now and 1982. "We want to give it back what it had."

Special Problems Calcutta has had to fight with the federal government for money over the years, arguing that its problems are special.

The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru conceded that because Calcutta was India's major city and industrial capital the whole country should contribute to its salvation. But only since the early 1970s, when Calcutta's urban problems

seemed about to paralyze it, has the government in New Delhi been giving substantial aid.

In the last five years, millions of dollars have been spent on drainage, greatly reducing what Calcuttians call "waterlogging," the monsoon flooding that causes inconvenience and pestilence. And with millions more spent on water, a supply of 35 gallons a day is now available for each person, compared with 20 a few years ago, when dry taps were commonplace.

The developers also are straightening roads and improving health centers. But Calcutta's most appalling problem remains its "bustles," the clusters of slums in which nearly one-third of the area's 8.5 million live.

"We know we can't begin to move all these people out of the slums," Mr. Basu said. "That's too great a task for now. But we can make them a bit more livable, so that's what we're doing."

In about half the slums, the developers have paved the narrow roads and installed electric streetlights. They have brought in fresh water, using the standard of one tap for each 100

persons and one sanitary latrine for each 25.

The World Bank first joined the renewal program in 1973 in a move that reflected its increasing interest in the Third World's urban problems, in addition to the more common rural needs. In 1973 it offered a credit of \$35 million, and just a few weeks ago it signed a credit of \$87 million, for a total of \$122 million to be spent in the decade ending in 1982.

To realize that conditions are improving in Calcutta, one has to know how bad they have been. A 10-minute walk in any neighborhood can still provide numbing scenes: An old woman brushes her teeth in the same gray stream that her neighbors use for a toilet; a naked boy of 6 or 7, scavenging in a pile of trash outside a hospital, finds two unbroken blood bottles, with remnants of blood still in them, and carefully sets them aside to sell.

Intellectual Vitality But this city also has an intellectual vitality that helps to make it the kind of place, like New York, whose residents often say that despite the difficulties, they could never live anywhere else. And it may be the only city in the world in which a cab driver, after learning that his passenger is an American, can embark on a vigorous discussion of Tennessee Williams, as one did the other day.

"I saw 'Streetcar Named Desire,'" the driver began, paying far more attention to tragedy than to traffic as the taxi jostled through the streets. "It was very good, but I have a feeling that I would like 'The Glass Menagerie' better, if I could find it being produced somewhere around here."

Angry Portuguese, Police Clash In Battle Over Salazar's Statue

SANTIA COMBA DAO, Portugal, Feb. 5 (AP).—Paramilitary National Guardsmen, using rubber bullets, horses, rifles and tear gas, today battled about 3,000 rioters in this central Portuguese village after the government banned attempts to place a new head on a statue of a home-town hero—the late dictator Antonio Salazar.

Mounted police, using their swords at rioting villagers, and police reinforcements sent from nearby Coimbra used rubber bullets to disperse the crowds. Rifle and pistol shots were also heard during the 14 hours of disturbances which began early this morning.

At least nine protesters were injured in the clashes, witnesses said. The National Guard confirmed that a number of their men were hurt by thrown stones. Reports said that the rioting was continuing. There were no reports of any arrests.

The head, unofficially mounted during the night by villagers, was removed by National Guards, provoking an ultimatum to Socialist Premier Mario Soares. Villagers threatened to cut rail and road links if the head was not returned by Tuesday.

"Give us the head, the head, the head" demonstrators demanded. "You are afraid of the head because you don't have a head in your government."

The statue was beheaded during the April, 1974, revolution which overthrew the rightist dictatorship established by Salazar. He died nearly eight years ago.

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Largest Foreign Military Presence

Cuba Raises the Stakes in African Game

By David Lamb

NAIROBI—Africa, an underdeveloped, unstable continent susceptible to the pressures of revolutionary socialism, offers Fidel Castro the potential of quick political dividends as well as long-term material risks.

In the end, it could give Cuba the same painful lesson that the United States learned in Asia—that intervention in the affairs of another continent can be an unhappy adventure full of unexpected consequences.

Cuba's military presence in Africa today is by far the largest of any foreign nation. One-fifth of its army—22,000 troops, according to the U.S. State Department—and about 5,000 Cuban civilian technicians are serving in 14 black African nations. In addition, Cuba now has diplomatic relations with 33 of Africa's 50 nations and embassies in 19 of them.

The Cubans—whom the then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Daniel Moynihan once called "the Gurkhas of the Russian empire," a reference to the Nepalese fighting men who served the British so well—are present in virtually every trouble spot on the continent. In Angola alone, Cuban strength recently has been

increased to 19,000 troops and 4,000 civilians. Havana's troop commitment, in proportion to populations, is equal to that of the United States at the peak of U.S. activity in Vietnam. Cuban casualties in the continuing Angola civil war are estimated at 500 to 600 dead.

About 80 per cent of the Cubans in Africa are military personnel as opposed to civilian technical and medical advisers. With the exception of Angola and possibly Ethiopia, where more than 1,000 Cubans now serve, most of the soldiers are involved with weapons training rather than actual fighting. For a while, Cubans were advising the armies of both sides in the war between Ethiopia and Somalia.

African Suspicions

This foreign military buildup on their continent has caused much uneasiness among the moderate African states, for black Africa is increasingly suspicious of external meddling in its internal affairs. The belief is that the superpowers' interest in the continent is more economic and imperial than humanitarian.

No one asks what Cuba is up to. Everyone knows. Cuba is in Africa to spread the fever of revolutionary socialism and that

fever is best spread where there is instability.

"The Cubans?" said Omar Bongo, President of Gabon and of the Organization of African Unity. "They should stick to cutting sugarcane and leave us in peace."

The Nairobi Standard editorialized: "We unreservedly condemn the revolutionary fanaticism of Cuba... If this continues, Cuba will be the most potent source of violence and threat to world peace."

It is reassuring, however, to some black African nations that unlike the superpowers, Cuba apparently seeks no economic stake in the continent's future. Nor, they feel, does it seek to extend its sovereignty or develop satellite states. When the job is done, they believe, the Cubans will go home.

For these reasons, and because Cuba itself is a member of the Third World, the African countries that welcome a Cuban presence find it vastly more tolerable than that of the United States, the Soviet Union or other major powers. They do not see Mr. Castro's troops as a threat to their future.

"Progressive countries are in a state of permanent insecurity," President Joachim Nguesso of the Congo said recently. "The revolu-

tions that succeeded have the duty to help those that are fighting to be consolidated. Even if there were 6,000 Cubans in the Congo, I should accept them."

Cost to Moscow

Cuba's role in Africa is underwritten by the Soviet Union—Angola alone is costing Moscow \$1 billion a year, according to some estimates. In return, Cuba does the Soviet Union's legwork. There is, however, no indication that Havana would not act independently if there was a falling out with Moscow.

In some countries, Cuba's involvement is small. There are only 10 to 15 Cuban doctors and medical advisers in Benin, 50 to 80 mostly civilian technicians in Tanzania, 50 to 100 military advisers in Uganda. Cubans also are involved in training the Rhodesian black nationalist movements of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. In other areas they are working on modest agricultural development programs and providing governmental, administrative assistance.

Cuba is by no means the only foreign presence in black Africa. France, which maintains intimate relations with its former colonies, has about 7,000 troops

on the continent, 5,000 of them in Djibouti on the east coast, the others mostly in Senegal, Ivory Coast and Gabon in the west. France also has defense pacts with most of its former colonies. Britain has no defense agreements in black Africa but frequently uses Kenya for battalion-sized training exercises.

The United States, which was evicted from the Eagan communications base in Ethiopia last spring, now has a military presence only at a U.S. Air Force-operated satellite tracking station in the Seychelles, an Indian Ocean island group. But only five of the 130 Americans at the installation are military personnel, the others being civilian technicians.

U.S. Presence

There are resident U.S. diplomats in 38 of the 44 black African countries. About four-fifths of U.S. aid to Africa is of a non-military nature. This year that aid totals about \$372 million, and 350 U.S. civilians are working in Africa administering those programs. In addition, there are more than 1,000 Peace Corps volunteers in Africa.

The Soviet Union's nonmilitary aid is about half of the United States' but its military expenditures are much higher. While there are no Russian bases or fighting troops in Africa, Soviet military advisers serve in a handful of countries, including Mozambique, Ethiopia, Angola, the Congo and Tanzania.

As far back as 1959, the year of the Castro revolution, Cuba sent medical teams and even arms to Algeria, the Congo and Guinea. It is said but never proved that Che Guevara fought with guerrillas in the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) after his mysterious disappearance from Cuba in the 1950s, and in 1966 Cuba began substantial overt assistance to a revolutionary movement in Guinea.

However, there is a saying here that you cannot buy an African government, you can only rent it for a day. Alliances change fast and ideologies, like friendships, often are available to the highest bidder.

Cuba closed up to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana but was expelled from the country when Mr. Nkrumah was overthrown in 1966. Zaire expelled the Cubans in 1968 for meddling in internal affairs. In November, Somalia—once the Soviet Union's closest ally in Africa—suddenly expelled its Soviet and Cuban advisers for their countries' support of Ethiopia.

Cuba's latest incursion into Africa began only two years ago when its soldiers enabled the Marxist faction in Angola to defeat two pro-Western movements in a civil war. It was a war that affected the balance of power throughout Africa.



"After we've stabilized Africa, let's take a crack at Southeast Asia."

But today Cuba is in an uncomfortable position in Angola where the civil war has resumed with intensity. Its 19,000 troops and 4,000 civilian advisers are the prop that keeps President Agostinho Neto's government in power. Without them, it would collapse. Thus Havana now finds itself supporting not the guerrillas but the government fighting the guerrillas.

Western intelligence analysts worry that an Angola-style Cuban commitment to Ethiopia also could tip the balance of power in the Horn of Africa. Havana has been steadily building up its personnel in Ethiopia since it was expelled from Somalia on 48 hours notice.

U.S. government sources said last week that Cuba was calling up 5,000 military reservists to free more regular troops for its growing expeditionary force in Ethiopia. The sources said that the reservists are being told that their services are needed because of deployments to Ethiopia.

Supported by Soviet arms pouring into Ethiopia, an experienced foreign force of 20,000 troops

could probably turn the tide in the Ethiopian-Somali war for the Ogaden region, analysts say, and might eventually be able to defeat the Eritrean secessionist movement in northeastern Ethiopia.

"Socialist imperialism will only turn the African continent into a vast arena of conflict," Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri warned his fellow African heads of state at the OAU meeting last July.

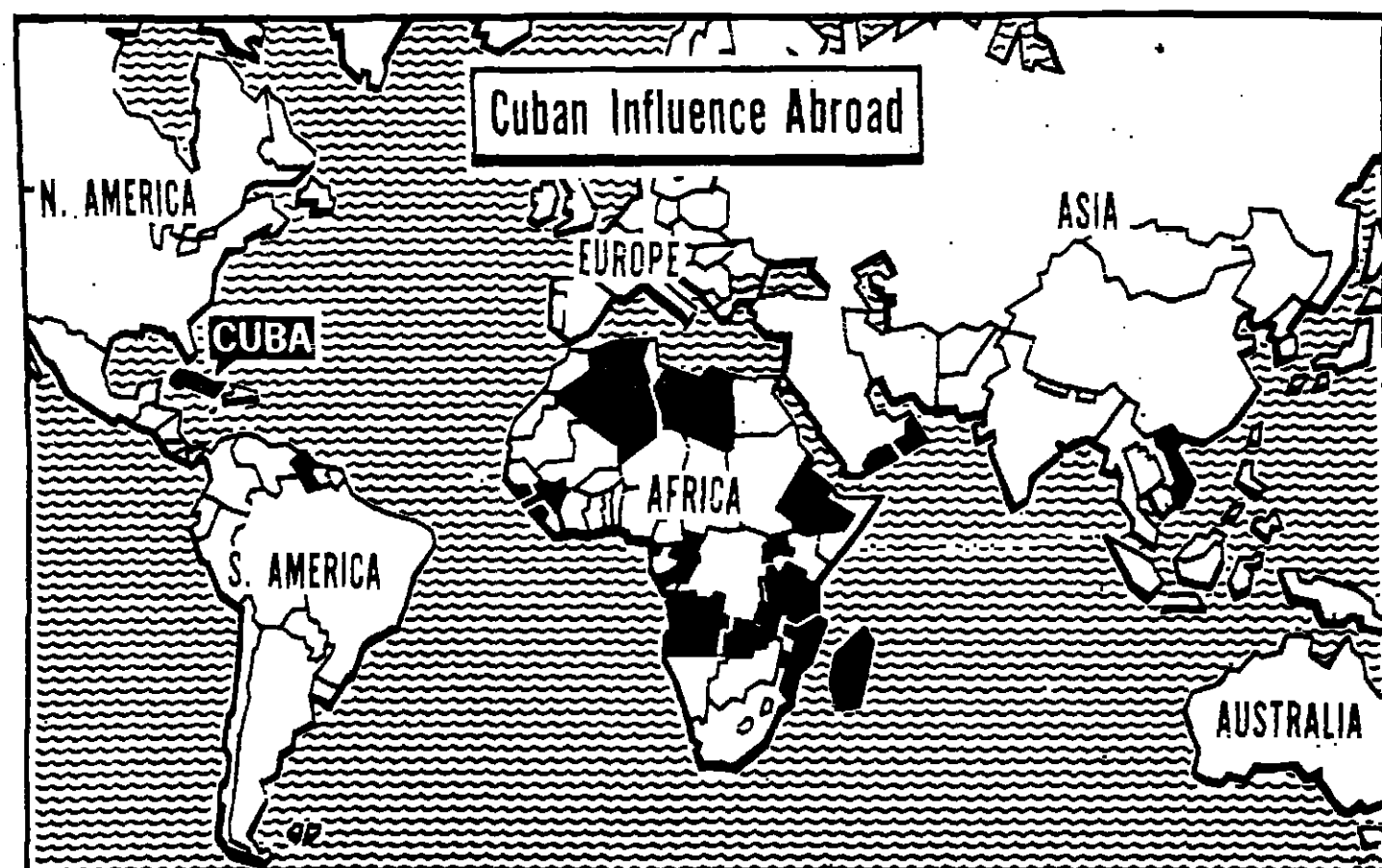
"We do not want to replace one imperialism with another imperialism."

Africa offers Mr. Castro more fertile ground to sow revolutionary seeds than did Latin America. In the early 1960s, Mr. Castro faced governments in Latin America supported by a determined United States that had not yet been burdened by Vietnam. Additionally, Latin America then was more intellectually and politically sophisticated than Africa is today.

The Africa of 1977-78 is largely under dictatorial rule with the power base drawn from a small

group of people. Some dictators are uneducated military men. Eighteen of the world's 29 poor countries are in Africa. According to the U.S. State Department and other intelligence sources in Africa, the count here with Cuban military and civilian advisers are: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Cuba says it has cultural ties to Africa and—as a Marxist, it derides developed nations—it is a legitimate role in the corner of the Third World. One-quarter of Cuba's 9.5 million people are black, their ancestors having been taken as slaves from Africa. But the Cubans—like the Americans, the Russians or any other foreigner in Africa—are still outsiders. And as Africa increasingly searches for its own solutions to its own problems, it may find that a man 5,000 miles from home can feel mighty placed even if his skin is black. (Los Angeles Times)



Blackened areas are where Cuba has sent soldiers, teachers, technicians in bid for Third World leadership.

Governments Are Groping for Solution to Rising Problem of World Terrorism

By Francis B. Kent

WASHINGTON—More than 800 men and women have been killed in terrorist incidents during the last decade. Governments around the world have condemned terrorism and some have taken steps to discourage it.

Yet, terrorist activity—political kidnappings, hijacking of airliners and trains, bombings, armed attacks—is on the rise. And the men who are trying to do something about it see no end to it.

According to John Karkasian, deputy director of the State Department's Office for Combating Terrorism, "It seems quite likely... that the problem will be with us for some years to come."

What has been done to stop terrorism? What is still to be done? Who are the terrorists, and what do they want? Correspondents sought answers to those questions in the United States, in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

Their findings show that the effort to thwart terrorism has been concentrated against the hijacking of airliners. But hijackings, which had been on the wane, are on the rise again, and kidnapping for ransom, or to force the release of political prisoners, is also becoming more frequent.

Special Police

In some countries, government officials will not even discuss the subject of terrorism. But a growing number of governments have turned to training special police or military teams to be used in terrorist incidents.

The Israelis, the West Germans and the Dutch are best known in this respect, because of their widely publicized rescue operations at Entebbe, in Uganda; at Mogadishu, in Somalia; and in the Netherlands. But other governments, including those of the United States and, several in southern Africa, Latin America and the Far East, are prepared to undertake similar missions.

In the United States, the Army has two battalions of so-called Black Berets, special ranger units trained for anti-terrorist action at home and, if necessary, abroad. One battalion is based at Fort

Lewis, Wash., and the other at Fort Stewart, Ga.

The British Special Air Service is similar to the ranger units. Prime Minister James Callaghan sent SAS members to assist the West German commandos at Mogadishu.

Rhodesia has had special police units for years, created to deal with terrorists spawned by its racial situation. South Africa is believed to have organized a special strike force and the British government in Hong Kong has a special duty unit patterned on the domestic model.

The Japanese government, spurred by the seizure of a Japan Air Lines plane last October in India, recently approved the establishment of a special security unit to deal specifically with terrorism.

Yet, while they may be prepared to use violence, most governments clearly would prefer to use peaceful persuasion or some other means of avoiding a situation that could endanger the lives of innocent people.

Italy, for example, is officially committed to firm action against all forms of terrorism, but when that commitment was tested, the government simply passed the problem along to someone else. The test came last October, when a hijacked Lufthansa plane that was eventually taken to Mogadishu, put down at Rome. The Italian authorities permitted the hijackers to refuse and take off, arguing that what they did was necessary to save lives.

Ambassador Heyward Isham, chief of the State Department's Office for Combating Terrorism, said that U.S. policy is flexible and that the response must be tailored to fit the situation. "We try not to become frozen into procedures that make it impossible for us to save lives," he said. "There is no simple, pat formula."

The first step in dealing with terrorism, he added, is to reason with them, especially in cases involving hostages. This approach worked well last autumn in Atlanta, where an FBI agent talked a hijacker into letting his hostages leave an airplane unharmed.

Some nations, like India, have not been directly involved with terrorism and they resist efforts

to be drawn out on what their response might be. Flexibility, however, seems to be a factor in most of the policies that have been adopted.

Charles Druce-Francois, an adviser to the British colonial government in Hong Kong, said, "The whole British tradition is against a written constitution, you know. So although our contingency plans are drawn up in enormous detail, our actual policy in each case would be determined on an ad hoc basis. We'd want to know who the terrorists are, who the hostages are and so forth."

Terrorism has flourished in much of the world in the last decade or so, but it is not a phenomenon of the time. It has been fairly common in history.

The current situation has been compared with the outbreak of anarchist terror at the turn of the century. In the two decades before World War I, anarchists accounted for six heads of state, among them President William McKinley.

"Not one," according to the historian Barbara Tuchman, "could qualify as a tyrant. Their deaths were the gestures of desperate or deluded men to call attention to the anarchist idea."

Terrorist bombings swept the United States after World War I. The worst occurred on Sept. 16, 1920, when an explosion in Wall Street killed 40 and injured 200. There is a theory that terrorism breeds in times of peace, that it is a kind of substitute for war.

Manfred Rommel: West Germany's Unusual Politician

By John Vinocur

STUTTGART (N.Y.)—He is a member of a conservative political party, yet he cites the murdered revolutionary Rosa Luxemburg. He claims his party stands for not reading Marx, wonders if West German youth identifies sufficiently with democracy and says that he has doubts about any possible world leadership role for his country.

Manfred Rommel, mayor of Stuttgart and son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, "the Desert Fox," is an unusual new political element in West Germany. He has become a national figure on the strength of his liberal non-doctrinaire attitudes and, he concedes, on his father's reputation as a soldier.

According to a recent survey by one of the country's largest polling organizations, West Germans think that Mr. Rommel, 49, is the rising public figure who has the best chance of becoming a national leader.

His prominence comes after a year in which Stuttgart became a focus of the country's concern with terrorism. The major terrorist trials were held here, three terrorist leaders died in Stammheim Prison here, and Hannes-Martin Schleyer, the business leader murdered by the Red Army Faction, was buried in the city.

During this time, Mr. Rommel became known as a defender of civil liberties, standing against great opposition that the terrorists be given normal funerals in the city's main cemetery, demanding a director at the municipal theater against dismissal because he was a leftist and criticizing the witch-hunt overtones of a federal law designed to keep extremists out of public service.

Reflecting on this popularity, Mr. Rommel said: "I think perhaps it is because when people see a liberal attitude in me, they also see themselves. The average citizen is a man who must make compromises every day. He's got to be tolerant to survive. And I think he wants to see that at the top, too."

He said that after the Schleyer murder there was a lot of talk about terrorist sympathizers. "A sympathizer," he said, "is anyone who is critical of how democracy was being run in this country. My standard is whether you act in accordance with the law or against it. Rosa Luxemburg said, 'Freedom is to think in another way.'"

Mr. Rommel smiled at his quoting the German Communist leader murdered in 1919. A Christian Democrat, he has been attacked from within his party for his liberalism and he seemed to enjoy teasing his conservative friends.

Fred Luchinger, editor of the Swiss Review of World Affairs, has suggested that the current spate of incidents may be "the inevitable price of more than 30 years of peace."

"Aggressive instincts and a destructive energy which have previously exhausted themselves in the generation-to-generation cycle of European wars are now held to be breaking out in this way," Mr. Luchinger added.

Another theory has it that conventional war is becoming obsolete and that terrorist warfare may be taking its place. Brian Michael Jenkins, a member of the Rand Corp. staff, advanced this theory almost three years ago in a paper delivered at Tufts University.

"I tell them they should be more tolerant, too," he said.

"I see it as so basic here. Young people in West Germany tell the adults the freedom you are offering us is the freedom to share your opinion. We must broaden our ideas because I feel the country's main problem is getting youth to identify with democracy." "The old references to the Nazi era don't help them through."

Mr. Rommel added, "Democracy isn't a natural practice here and our democracy has lived on the awful concrete experience of the Third Reich. The overriding policy was to give security to the older and middle generations, and a lot of insecurity to youth. Now we've got to deal with it. In the long run, I feel this will be a greater problem than the issue of labor versus capital."

He was 15 when his father was forced to commit suicide because of his opposition to Hitler. His clearest memory is of his father's immense calm facing death. "He told me quite normally, with total self-control, that he would die in 20 minutes," he said.

But although Mr. Rommel said that he greatly admires his father, he noted that it was clear from the beginning that the government he served was evil.

As a student, Mr. Rommel thought of military service and journalism, but after getting a law degree he became a government functionary, working in the Finance Ministry and then in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state government.

In 1974, because of the family name, Mr. Rommel was pressed to run for mayor in Stuttgart, long controlled by the Social Democrats. The voters found a tall, funny, relaxed man with

glasses and long hair that he combed over his ears—very much the antithesis of a young officer type.

In the end, he said, the fact that he spoke Swabian, the local dialect, probably helped win votes as much as being a Rommel.

Mr. Rommel talks readily about foreign policy, economics and West Germany's role in Europe and the world. In most cases he comes out to the left of the main currents of his party. Unlike most of the Christian Democratic Union's leadership, he said that one cannot refuse to acknowledge the existence of Communists in France and Italy, and their possible entry into government, if there is to be any hope for unifying Europe.

Although he said that he feels there will not be any totally satisfactory arrangement with the Soviet Union, Mr. Rommel also took a less aggressive line than most of his conservative friends on the need for improving relations with Moscow.

On economic matters, he described himself as a "free market man." He agreed with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the West German government has done virtually all it can to stimulate domestic consumption and thereby the world economy as a whole.

Manfred Rommel

delivered sometimes through G.I. and sometimes through counts in the Middle East and Africa, the Soviet Union often copies terrorism and is said to have told the Palestinian leadership that they must seek political support rather than rely on acts of terrorism.

Cuba, although it is no longer a haven for hijackers, has reputation for supporting guerrillas abroad. And Cuba continues to funnel men and material to black Africa. According to the State Department, Cuba has if any personnel in more than dozen African countries.

Short of direct military action, no one seems to have come up with a formula for dealing with the kind of thing Cuba has undertaken in Latin America, Africa, or with the kind of incidents that have occurred in Northern Ireland, the Mid East and the Netherlands.

Denial of Havens

But airline pilots are sure that the solution to the hijack problem is a simple one. Denial of traditional havens, sympathetic Third World countries. Derry Pearce, president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations, has viewed recently at his base Hong Kong, said.

"The only lasting solution to the problem is to bring us pressure to bear on these states that continue to harbor hijackers. Civil aviation will be truth until potential hijackers are convinced that there is no haven, them anywhere."

Already, the number of the havens is shrinking. Cuba is no longer a safe place for hijackers. Southern Yemen, once thought to be a haven for hijackers, was taken over by the hijackers of a Lufthansa plane came in to land there on its way to Mogadishu. The pilot was forced to put down on a dirt strip alongside the runway.

Virtually all the terrorist groups that have come into the open far have justified their acts as being politically motivated. They seem to embrace the anarchist philosophy, a contempt for the state and a desire to destroy it by any means.

(Los Angeles Times)

ملک احمد الرحمان

Euromarket**Second Try at Eurosterling Notes Now Appears Likely to Be Winner**

By William Ellington

NDON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—A second attempt by Eurobond underwriters to win international status of Eurosterling notes appears likely to succeed even though the first attempt in November and December failed.

Investor sentiment toward sterling investments changed came with a warm note given a £25-million, 10-year issue of the European Investment Bank and an £18-million issue of Rowntree International Finance.

Rowntree issue, which is led by Rowntree MacKinnon, the British confectionery company, was increased by £15 million because of investment demand. Of £100.25 to yield 10.21 per cent, the 10.21 per cent issue started trading at 100 but slipped to 99.98 at the close.

Rowntree issue, which is led by Rowntree MacKinnon, the British confectionery company, was increased by £15 million because of investment demand. Of £100.25 to yield 10.21 per cent, the 10.21 per cent issue started trading at 100 but slipped to 99.98 at the close.

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U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—Weather was the major factor in trading last week on the Chicago Board of Trade as soybeans posted slight advances and grains were off fractionally in very quiet trading.

Despite the weather, livestock and pork belly futures posted good advances in heavy trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The storm which covered most of the Midwest the last week in January brought transportation almost to a standstill throughout the area most of last week.

Analysts said the usual seasonal lack of outside interest tended to dampen any bearish factors. Trading on both sides of the existing market prices was evident throughout the week due to technical adjustments.

At the close Friday, wheat was 1 1/4 to 1 lower, March \$2.67 3/4. Corn was unchanged to 2 3/4 lower, March \$2.26 3/4, oats were unchanged to lower, March \$1.33, and soybeans were 2 lower to 2 higher, March \$5.73.

At the mercantile exchange, live hog contracts posted net gains of \$1.30 to \$2.30 per hundredweight despite broad resistance late in the week. All deliveries established new crop highs with the current month climbing to \$48.10. Pork belly deliveries also rose to new crop highs with a stronger cash market generating upswings as much as 66 cents. Cattle prices advanced to \$44.62 before profit-taking reduced the close to \$44.02.

from foreign currency purchased with domestic funds through the dollar premium market, which effectively raises the cost of purchasing foreign currencies by about a third.

Obviously, the dollar premium consideration has discouraged British corporations from prepaying foreign debt in a strong currency, even though it might make good commercial sense to do so.

Also figuring in the outlook for sterling investment is the possibility that the Eurodollar bond market will not represent a good alternative for investment for the time being.

Not only are there fears about further weakness of the dollar developing because of the poor U.S. balance-of-payments prospects and because of a continuing heavy volume of international bank loans in dollars, some analysts are now con-

tinuing the rate of inflation in the United States will accelerate with the result that bond yields will be forced higher and prices down.

Some underwriters add, however, that there is a considerable monthly cash flow from Eurodollar bond portfolios, some of which will be reinvested in dollars because of statutory regulations or preference.

West German bankers report that demand for deutsche mark-denominated Eurobonds remains strong, with demand coming from Middle East accounts and central banks outside the Group of Ten industrial nations.

A syndicate increased a seven-year note issue of the Argentine government to 150 million marks from 100 million and reduced the coupon rate a quarter point to 6.5 per cent. However, the latest news on industrial produc-

tion, employment, incomes and housing activity continues rather bright, and the dollar has regained considerable stability in the foreign-exchange markets over the course of the last month. But there are sectors of the industrial economy showing sales and production slow-downs; there is no conclusive evidence that business capital spending is developing any great robustness; the nation's inflation and trade-deficit situations remain depressing, and there is a wide diversity in the fourth-quarter earnings reports for 1977 now being issued by U.S. corporations.

In his final public appearance as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board before the National Press Club in Washington on Monday, Arthur Burns said the economy was "doing very well in some respects and poorly in others."

He drew a contrast between the satisfactory performance in continuing to recover from the recent recession and its performance in coping with longer-run, deeply imbedded problems.

He said he saw "no serious risk that the recovery will peter out soon," and added: "The upsurge in sales with which 1977 ended caused inventories to be drawn down in numerous businesses, thus creating a likelihood that overall economic activity will receive a special fillip for a while from businessmen's efforts to rebuild stocks. And with consumer activity, housing activity and governmental activity all still exhibiting expansionary tendencies, I believe that further gains in employment and income lie ahead."

On the other side of the coin, Mr. Burns found reasons for concern in "the dispiriting failure" in making headway against inflation, in the nation's inability so far to solve the structural problem of unemployment that is causing so many young people and blacks to be left outside the mainstream of national progress, and in the failure to deal "effectively" with the basic ailments that have caused serious balance-of-payments difficulties for many years.

All of these things are bothering private economists and government officials as well. There is also concern in many quarters about the administration's budget and tax blueprints and how they might affect growth, the federal deficit and inflation.

December Advances At the moment, however, the signals from the economy for the short term are mostly favorable, as the bulk of last week's statistical data indicated. Machine-tool orders for December jumped 10 per cent from the preceding month; factory orders for the same month were up 4 per cent in their best gain since last March; the government's index of leading economic indicators advanced a strong seven-tenths of 1 per cent in December, its sixth consecutive monthly gain, and McGraw-Hill reported a 45 per cent increase in construction contract awards in December over the same month a year earlier.

Most important, of course, was the further improvement reported on Friday by the Labor Department for January's unemployment rate and the number of persons holding jobs in the private sector.

There was encouragement, too, in the recent performance of the (Continued on Page 11, col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene**Severe Winter and Economic Schizophrenia**

By Thomas E. Mulaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).

The U.S. economy is again showing some schizophrenic trends at the midpoint of another severe winter. The adverse weather in many parts of the country, however, may be only partly responsible for the varying character of recent economic conditions, and may prove to be as insignificant in the total picture as it was a year ago.

At this time last year there was widespread concern over the possible consequences on the nation's economic growth and on the inflation rate from the freezing weather, storms, drought, fuel shortages, crop losses and other ailments that were afflicting various parts of the United States. Indeed, the immediate result then was a large, but temporary, blip in the inflation rate that stemmed from higher costs of fuel and food but that subsequently subsided, and not only was growth unimpaired, it actually accelerated to a real gain at an annual rate of 7 per cent in the first quarter.

Loss of Vitality The optimists are hoping that a similar scenario will unfold again this year, although some analysts are worried that the underlying conditions this time may not be as favorable and supportive. The expansion that began early in 1975 is now 12 months older than it was in the early months of 1977 and seems to be losing some vitality, while inflationary conditions appear to be more severe and less likely to abate, thereby posing a greater threat to growth and the psychological attitude of consumers, businessmen and investors.

For the most part, it is true, the latest news on industrial produc-

tion, employment, incomes and housing activity continues rather bright, and the dollar has regained considerable stability in the foreign-exchange markets over the course of the last month. But there are sectors of the industrial economy showing sales and production slow-downs; there is no conclusive evidence that business capital spending is developing any great robustness; the nation's inflation and trade-deficit situations remain depressing, and there is a wide diversity in the fourth-quarter earnings reports for 1977 now being issued by U.S. corporations.

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On the other side of the coin, Mr. Burns found reasons for concern in "the dispiriting failure" in making headway against inflation, in the nation's inability so far to solve the structural problem of unemployment that is causing so many young people and blacks to be left outside the mainstream of national progress, and in the failure to deal "effectively" with the basic ailments that have caused serious balance-of-payments difficulties for many years.

All of these things are bothering private economists and government officials as well. There is also concern in many quarters about the administration's budget and tax blueprints and how they might affect growth, the federal deficit and inflation.

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There was encouragement, too, in the recent performance of the (Continued on Page 11, col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The stock market forged a modest advance this past week despite a surprise dividend cut by the United States Steel Corp., the nation's largest steelmaker. On Monday, before the unsettling announcement from U.S. Steel, the Dow Jones industrial average moved ahead more than eight points to record its biggest one-day gain of the year.

One supporting factor was the steadiness of the dollar in foreign-exchange dealings.

The Dow industrials finished at 770.96, which compared with the previous week's close at 764.12.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange expanded to 101.85 million shares from 83.95 million shares.

Bond prices held fairly even. Much of the attention in the fixed-income sector focused on the Treasury's quarterly financing—a debt package that totaled \$6.75 billion. On Wednesday, the government sold \$8 billion of seven-year notes carrying an interest rate coupon of 8 per cent. This auction brought investors an average return of 7.68 per cent.

Over-Counter Market

Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4
AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4	AmGen	11 1/2	+ 1/4

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2d Gold Medal

Denmark Proves Best in a Dangerous Slope

By Samuel Abt

SMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden closed the World Championships of Alpine Skiing here by winning his second gold medal with an elegantly controlled run in the men's giant slalom Sunday.

On an open one, was his balance and his consequent glide through the gates deep and easy course. Lesser which meant everybody at the turns with the snow as their skis' edges dug in, Stenmark just seemed to float, gliding after his victory seemed that he had been in the first run, especially the first four or five because he considered the dangerous. Only 45 of the 100 finished the first run, but with a drop of 4, through 67 gates.

Second run, through 62 gates, 5 more competitors, taking on the carriage, a 100-meter race, Stenmark thought the race had too difficult. "No," Stenmark pleasantly, "not for me." He finished in a 2d time of one minute



Maria Epple, left, and her sister, Irene, are offered roses for medal-winning performances during week.

Maria Epple Gets Gold; 2d Medal for Family

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Maria Epple of West Germany won the second medal for her family at the World Championships of Alpine Skiing here as she triumphed in the women's giant slalom yesterday, three days after her older sister, Irene, finished second in the downhill.

Both sisters nearly won medals yesterday as Irene Epple led the field of 76 starters after the first run, with Maria Epple second. But Irene Epple, who said later that she "had not had much time for training in the giant slalom this season," faded in the second run and ended fourth overall.

Maria Epple finished in a combined time of 2 minutes 41 seconds and 15 hundredths of a second, 5 hundredths of a second faster than Lisa-Marie Morerod of Switzerland and 76 hundredths of a second faster than Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria. All three triple 4s.

Fifth, behind Irene Epple, was Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein and sixth was Fabienne Serrat of France, who survived without injury a bellyflopping fall after she crossed the finish line.

Azar Victor French Trot

US, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Alec Miller's Eleazar avenged his last week's Prix d'Amérique when he won the 400,000 (about \$80,000) Prix de la Ville de Paris at Vincennes today.

Eight-year-old, which could only third last week, Grandpère and Fakir du won today's race easily. Jockey-driver Leopold Verroop rode Eleazar into an early where he stayed to finish of second-placed Gars de la. Fakir du Vivier was Gazon came with a late to take fourth. Swedish Madison Avenue was

NHL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	20	12	6	46	203	151
Edmonton	20	12	6	46	203	151
Calgary	18	14	4	40	186	183

NORTHERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	21	17	5	47	180	153
Quebec	14	22	4	32	149	190
Montreal	11	26	3	25	154	206

WHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	20	12	6	46	203	151
Pittsburgh	20	12	6	46	203	151
Calgary	18	14	4	40	186	183

WHL Result

Game	Team 1	Score	Team 2	Score
1	Quebec	3	Langevin	2
2	Winnipeg	3	Baxter	1
3	Edmonton	5	Hull	1
4	Edmonton	3	St. Louis	2
5	Edmonton	3	St. Louis	2



Austria's slalom favorite Klaus Heidegger hooks left ski around a gate in second run in yesterday's slalom and, after failing, is comforted. Heidegger was third in the first run.

In Five Nations Rugby Match

Wales Defeats England in Kicking Duel in Mud

By Bob Donahue

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The famous Twickenham grass is a muddy mess and will take weeks to recover. English rugby, too, has some recovering to do, after Wales won narrowly but deservedly yesterday, 9-6, to make it 2-2 for England in the Five Nations championship.

The first loss was against France in Paris on Jan. 21, and since the French won yesterday in Cardiff on March 18 looks more than ever like the game of the year.

Cold rain all morning kept up here throughout the afternoon match and beyond, sweeping the red-and-white striped wool caps on thousands of young Welsh heads as it crunched the field and reduced play to a sudden kick-about. Thump went the halfbacks' feet into the heavy ball, again and again. Garth Edwards, in particular, had little choice.

Dege, the new faces England had brought in to try to revive its handling game.

Were rugby reporting strictly fair, 80 per cent of the story of 10-man play would be about the forwards. Yesterday an underdog Welsh pack outwitted and out-jumped the English, who had caused the French forwards to much trouble in Paris. Allan Martin put on a virtuoso's show in messy lineouts, the loose forwards toyed expertly with the off-



Scrumhalf Jérôme Gallion launching an attack for France in match against Scotland.

France Comes From Behind to Top Scotland

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—France, last season's Five Nations rugby union champion, had to come from far behind to beat Scotland in rainy Edinburgh yesterday.

France surprisingly trailed before halftime at Murrayfield, but rallied to win 19-16.

Scotland looked like scoring their first defeat of the French since 1974 when David Sheedon and Andy Irvine scored first-half tries—the first Scottish tries against the French in four years.

Although hampered by the wet ball and pouring rain, France mounted a great rally in the second half, and after scrumhalf Jérôme Gallion and lock Francis Haget had scored tries, a penalty goal by Jean-Michel Aguirre clinched victory 10 minutes from the end.

A Study in Emotion and Logic in Vida Blue Case

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI)—When Charlie Finley sold Vida Blue to the Yankees for \$1.5 million and peddled Joe Rudi and Rolfe Fingers to the Red Sox for \$1 million each, Cincinnati's Bob Howsam was agast.

"It's a shame for such a thing to happen," said the president of the Reds. "I'm concerned about a person who comes into baseball and does such a thing. It's too bad he [Finley] can't approach

the situation on a more sound basis. I just hope this doesn't become commonplace." To ally the fears of Howsam and others, Bowie Kuhn cancelled the deal.

Eighteen months later, Howsam bought Blue from Finley for \$1.75 million and Dave Revering, a minor league first baseman. When Kuhn cancelled that deal, Howsam was agast. "I am going to ask the baseball owners and general managers to review the transcript in this case," he said, "and see if they are not as shocked

E. Germans, Russians Remain Masters in Figure Skating

STRASSBOURG, Feb. 5 (UPI)—East German and Russian skaters maintained their mastery in the European figure skating championships with all four titles being successfully defended.

East German Adelst Pockisch, 17, wound up the competition yesterday by holding off the challenge of her rivals in the final free skating program to retain the women's title.

Pockisch, runner-up to American Linda Frazier in the 1977 World Championships, owed her victory to the lead she built up

in the opening compulsory figure section.

The men's event, held earlier in the week, was an exact repeat of the 1977 championships, with East German Jan Hoffmann holding on to his crown ahead of Russian world title-holder Vladimir Kovalev and Britain's Robin Cousins.

The Soviet Union reigned supreme in the pairs and ice dancing, filing the first two places in both events. Olympic champions Irina Rodnina and Aleksander Zaitsev landed the pairs title for the sixth successive year.



United Press International.

Major league baseball got through its first half-century without a commissioner and might not have one today if the Chicago White Sox hadn't thrown the 1919 World Series. Terrified lest this betrayal of public trust put them out of business, the owners hired Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis off the federal bench to give baseball a front of unassailable rectitude. The judge was a feisty old rooster who knew he had his employers over a barrel. If they tried to cross him he would say, "All right, I quit," and they would surrender in panic.

Throwing Weight Around

He has had four successors. Happy Chandler postured, strutted and blundered that he loved baseball. Ford Frick felt his job was simply to enforce rules made by the owners. Spike Eckert read the comics and kept his mouth shut. For a while Kuhn was content to make speeches and pose for photographs but after surviving a rump rebellion that almost cost him his job in the summer of 1976, he began to throw some weight around.

All of a sudden he was writing a new rule here, nullifying an old one there. When George Steinbrenner, chief owner of the Yankees, pleaded guilty to a felony, Kuhn suspended him for two years but reduced the sentence after Steinbrenner switched the Yankee vote over to the commissioner's side in the 1976 revolt. Mavericks like Finley and Atlanta's Fred Turner have been slapped down. For tampering with Gary Matthews, the Braves were fined \$10,000 and Turner was suspended for a year, though Kuhn averted legal attacks from Matthews by allow-

Observer

A Bologna Sandwich

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The Carter administration is concerned about the working man's bologna sandwich. The first hint came during the 1976 campaign when Jimmy Carter spoke about the tax credit for the working man's bologna sandwich.



Baker

The tax system, he said, was a national disgrace. As an example of how disgraceful it was, he pointed out that the business man could deduct a three-martini lunch but the working man could not deduct his bologna sandwich. As a working man, I was only mildly stirred.

One reason may have been that I rarely eat a bologna sandwich at lunch. I am partial to pastrami and corned beef, with an occasional ham and Swiss for a change of pace. Still, I had suspected for a moment that this anger about lunchtime injustice foreshadowed the day when the working man's bologna sandwich would become tax-deductible. I would have cheered for Jimmy Carter.

To get a tax deduction out of the government you have to start by getting the camel's nose—this case the bologna sandwich—under the tent. Once the working man's bologna sandwich becomes deductible, it is a cinch that in a few years Congress will amend the law to let working men deduct pastrami, corned beef, ham and Swiss, salami, Lebanon bologna, and probably even grilled cheese.

It took no great political insight, however, to see that Carter had no intention of granting a boon to working sandwich eaters. If he had, he would have done something about making the working man's bologna sandwich deductible. Instead, all he wants is a cut in the deduction businessmen get for a three-martini lunch.

Even here his talk is trickier

than it is for a president who promised always to be honest with us, since he really means to cut the business lunch's deduction whether the meat goes all the way to three martinis or not.

It is certainly unjust that working men cannot deduct their bologna sandwiches while tycoons and public relations men can deduct not only bologna, but also salmon mousse and Chateau Margaux, or even three martinis. Many working people have been roused by the President's argument in a politically profitable way.

These people agree with the President that the end of injustice demands the open list of Internal Revenue at the business luncheon table. This is not the American spirit, nor is it the American way of taxation.

The American way of taxation is to create tax deductions that will shape society into the form government prefers. When it wants to encourage home ownership it creates tax deductions for interest paid on mortgage loans. To discourage oil consumption, it raises taxes on fuel. In the same way, if the President truly wants to end the injustice done to the working man's bologna sandwich, he should make bologna sandwiches deductible.

Tax reform has always failed, and probably always will, because it approaches the tax system from the wrong end. Reformers always begin by trying to do away with existing deductions.

This is because everybody who now enjoys a deduction will fight and claw to keep it. The only deduction he wants to see abolished is the deduction his neighbor gets but which he is denied. The injustice of the tax system is that other people are entitled to deduct more than I am, and the way to end it is for the government to provide so many new deductions that everybody is entitled to deduct the same percentage of income.

With very little imagination the national passion for deductions into social gain. Instead of its present doomed campaign to jaw-bone Americans out of the cigarette habit, for example, it might offer a tax deduction for nonsmokers with reasonable expectations that hard though it is to stop millions of addictions will reap the habit for the even more pleasurable delight of claiming a new deduction.

This, of course, is advanced stuff. The present Congress isn't ready for it yet. In the meantime, let the President make a sensible start, using the political power of all those working men he has stirred to fury, and force Congress, before the year is out, to make the working man's bologna sandwich tax-deductible.

Dutch Study Winds As Electricity Source

By Gary Yerkey

PETEREN, the Netherlands (D.H.T.)—The wind blows hard in this coastal town 30 miles north of Amsterdam. So hard, say the scientists at the Netherlands Energy Research Foundation (ECN), that if it and the rest of the wind along the 250-mile Dutch coastline were harnessed, it would yield electricity equal to 15 per cent of the electrical power now produced in this country by other means.

So, in these times of energy rethinking, they began to study something indigenous to the Netherlands—the windmill—and lined up behind them the most national, if not the most financially ambitious, wind-energy research project in the world.

"The results, so far, of the five-year National Research Program on Wind Energy are limited," says P.P. Smeets, head of the program's Project Office. "But in the first phase—March, 1976, to March, 1977—we did discover something that doesn't seem important, but is, that insufficient data exists for the design and construction of large wind turbines. So we decided to build medium-size vertical and horizontal axis experimental wind turbines, and work our way up."

Wind Turbine

Last June, Economics Minister Ruud Lubbers flipped the switch on the vertical-axis turbine, based on a 1929 design. The two-bladed machine, measuring 53 meters across, was built by Fokker Aircraft and set spinning by the wind near Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport.

This fall, the horizontal-axis wind turbine—significantly larger, with a diameter from blade tip to blade tip of 25 meters—will be ready to whirl.

The vertical-axis turbine, called the Darrieus rotor, resembles the typical old Dutch windmill in name only. The old windmill stood some five stories high, with four "sails," each 30 to 40 feet long. In its heyday days in the mid-18th century there were about 9,000 windmills scattered throughout the Netherlands. Some 250 remain today, but only about 100 are still in working order. They were used for draining water from the land, grinding corn, pressing oil from seeds, sawing timber and other tasks.

Arab Writers

The earliest reference to a windmill is in the 9th century when Arab writers referred to a Persian windmill who piled the Persia-Afghanistan border in the middle of the 7th century. The idea reached Europe via the Roman waterwheel in the 10th century, and windmills were used widely throughout Europe until the late 18th century when the invention of steam power hastened their demise. The internal-combustion engine did them in.

"Although the Darrieus rotor was built originally almost 50 years ago," Mr. Smeets points out, "little has since been learned of its potential. So we built the current one to help us gain more information."

As study in the \$65-million research program, which the Dutch government funds entirely, may be the future of large-scale wind-energy use, an idea that has been entertained in bits and starts in other countries.

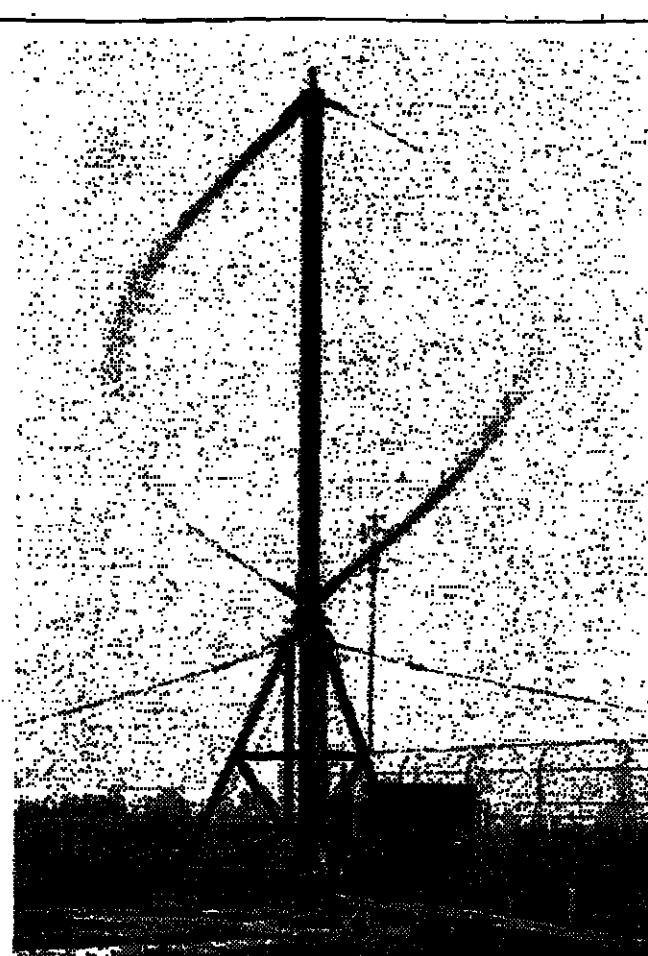
Emphasis on Size

In the United States where talk of alternative sources of energy is rampant, the emphasis is on size. In the early 1970s, for instance, William Horowitz, of the University of Massachusetts, proposed the construction of 15,000 towers on the Great Plains, each with 20 two-bladed wind turbines—50 feet from tip to tip—that would generate together 180,000 megawatts of power, or half of the capacity of electric power plants operating in the United States.

Many scientists criticize the push for bigness. "The technological base for large wind-energy converters is extremely meager," wrote Kurt H. Hohenberger in the January-February, 1977, issue of *Environmental Magazine*. "The most stop probable should be a thorough evaluation of all problems for units in the 100-kilowatt range."

To establish that "technological base" is precisely the goal of the Dutch program. The Darrieus rotor is small, at the 2-kilowatt category. The planned horizontal-axis machine will have a rated power of 150 kilowatts.

But developing that base may only be the beginning of



Wind turbine near Schiphol Airport.

problems such as determining the economic feasibility of large-scale wind-energy use and what Mr. Smeets calls "siting."

"In this second phase of the program, which runs until January, 1979," he says, "we expect to deal with what may be the main obstacle to utilizing wind energy on a large scale in the Netherlands—finding areas suitable to erect wind energy conversion systems."

To capture the available wind energy, it would be necessary to build more than 5,000 wind turbines with a rotor diameter of 50 meters. Unlike the United States, which enjoys a population density of about 60 people per square mile (even as low as 20 in Nebraska and 27 in Kansas), the Netherlands has one of the highest population concentrations in the world, more than 900 people per square mile.

"It may turn out," says Mr. Smeets, "that there are no regions where siting of the wind turbines will not conflict with existing and planned land use. Most of the areas not being used for housing, industry and traffic already are either unsuitable—for instance, forests—or 'protected.' The only remaining possibility is areas under cultivation. The combined use of land for agricultural purposes and the production of energy from the wind seems like a good solution."

But erecting wind turbines in agricultural regions would also mean rewriting existing regional planning laws. Today, only buildings and other structures related directly to the agricultural use of the land are permitted.

Dutch-Type Windmills

"Although the old Dutch-type windmills are accepted, and even appreciated, in rural areas, wind-energy turbines of modern design could meet with heavy opposition from the local population and the public authorities."

An alternative being considered is to build the mass of wind turbines at sea, but that would increase costs substantially. There would also be restrictions arising from navigation, fishing, offshore oil drilling and naval defense considerations. In the third phase of the program, which will run from January, 1979, to February, 1981, the scientists there will develop, build and test a vertical-axis turbine of the same rotor diameter and rated energy output as the horizontal-axis turbine designed to begin operation this fall.

"That way," says Mr. Smeets, "sufficient information will be gathered to determine which type of wind turbine, the vertical or horizontal-axis, is most suitable for our purposes. It will take time. But in the end, doesn't that seem to be the most rational way to proceed?"

PEOPLE: For the Humphreys, No Dynasty

Hubert H. Humphrey 3d, a Minnesota state senator who was expected to run for the U.S. House of Representatives, has announced that he will be a candidate instead for the office of state attorney general. Political observers saw that as the opening of a drive by the 35-year-old son of the late senator to run eventually for his father's Senate seat. Humphrey, known as "Skip," said his decision had the support of his mother, Muriel Humphrey, who has been appointed to succeed her husband. Asked whether a "Humphrey dynasty" was being created, Humphrey replied, "Absolutely not. I think I will have to work hard to live up to the name."

Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl sailed his reed boat, Tigris, into the harbor in Karachi, Pakistan, after a 10-week sea voyage of more than 1,000 miles from southern Iraq. Heyerdahl, 63, and his 10-man multinational crew are attempting to prove that the ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia sailed into the Indian Ocean to become the first people to spread civilization by taking to the sea. The 60-foot Tigris, built to a 5,000-year-old design, left southern Iraq on Nov. 28 and stopped in Bahrain and Muscat on its journey to Pakistan. The craft will head for India next.

Comedian Richard Pryor, being sued for divorce in San Monica, Calif., by his wife Deborah, four months, Deborah Dex court records show. Trouble the Pryor household surfaced New Year's Day, when comedian allegedly fought with his wife's friends from the Pryor home and they rammed a car with his car and fired six shots at them. No charges were filed. In the court documents Mrs. Pryor said her husband earns \$50,000 a month and assets more than \$1 million.

The World Union of Christian Democrats has nominated Pope Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński as the Nobel Peace Prize at the 1978 congress in Rome. The union notified the Nobel Committee in Oslo of its nomination in a telegram signed by the union's president, Mari Ramner, former premier of Norway. —SAMUEL JUSTICE



GREATEST—Ballerina Natalia Makarova holds newborn son, Andre, at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco. The 5 1/2-year-old boy is the first for the Russian dancer and her husband, electronics tycoon Edward Karkar. Afterward, she commented: "It was my greatest performance."

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